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FRONT COVER: Workers of the printing shop of the Pyongyang Textile Combine are doing their best to supply the people with pretty patterned cloths according to seasons

INSIDE FRONT COVER: A fork in the road leading to Mangyongdae. The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung restored his country and returned home in triumph after 20 years. He came to the fork quite close to his native place, Mangyongdae, but went straight on to Kangson past it without visiting his old home. He was intent on meeting the workers first

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Another Leap Forward in Agricultural Production

Our agricultural working people have striven to bring about a new revolutionary upsurge on the agricultural front, one of the five fronts, according to the policy of grand socialist construction presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This is a proud struggle to further consolidate and develop our socialist system and hasten the complete victory of socialism and the building of a communist society.

This is also a magnificent struggle to attain the grain production goal of the Six-Year Plan this year and lay a solid groundwork for reaching the 10 million ton grain production goal in the near future.

A new upswing in our agricultural production will prove a heavy blow to the US imperialists and their stooges, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, and inspire the south Korean people to struggle more vigorously for the south Korean revolution and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Our agricultural working people who fight and advance, never stagnating and standing still, have striven to hit the grain production target of the Six-Year Plan, full of confidence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As we are observing the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the theses on the rural question this year, the leadership personnel in the sphere of agriculture and cooperative farmers must bring about another leap forward in the agricultural production by waging a dynamic battle to attain the goal of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan." ("Let Us Further Consolidate and Develop the Great Successes Achieved in the Building of a Socialist Countryside," Eng. ed., pp. 11-12.)

Our agricultural toiling people have worked

with unusual revolutionary zeal to execute the leader's teaching unconditionally and strictly since the beginning of the year.

They have developed a vigorous drive to win the title of the "innovation farm of loyalty in honour of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question."

All cooperative farms had made full farming preparations, and this year they conducted all farming operations—ploughing, rice growing and transplanting, weeding, fertilizing, other farmwork—qualitatively with a high sense of responsibility, drawing on the experience gained in gathering the richest-ever harvest last year.

They mechanized rice-transplanting, the key to hitting the grain production target, and carried it out by blitz and weeded fields in a short time with the help of machines and chemicals.

The tractor drivers, vanguards in the rural technical revolution, extended the range of mechanized work and mechanized more work with their collective wisdom and did much towards carrying out various kinds of farmwork timely and qualitatively.

Our agricultural working people, faithful to the Party's policy, paid deep attention to scientific and technical farming for rich harvest.

All farms strictly observed the principle of right crop on right soil and right crop in right time and planted high-yielding crops and good varieties suited to our soils and weather.

They also improved land, ploughed paddy fields thrice and thoroughly established a scientific fertilizing system and tended crops with good care.

In the course, the farmers acquired advanced farming technique.

The leadership personnel in agriculture, as



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance to the Chongryong Co-operative Farm in Chaeryong County

required by the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, the traditional revolutionary work method of our Party, went deep into the midst of the agricultural working people, gave precedence to the political work, work with people, set an example themselves and brought into full play their creative zeal and activity, so as to carry out all farming operations timely and qualitatively.

Our hero-working class actively supported the peasants with the attitude of a master toward the revolution, in hearty response to the call of the Party for supporting the countryside in every way.

The workers in the machine-building and chemical industries sent the countryside a

large number of tractors, trucks, rice-transplanters, rice-harvesters, travelling thrashers and other modern farm machines and chemical fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals through an intensive drive to support agriculture.

As mentioned above, our agricultural and other working people throughout the country have waged a magnificent struggle to gather a good harvest and reach the grain production goal of the Six-Year Plan this year.

Thanks to the creative labour efforts of cooperative farmers and the powerful support of the state, a new upsurge has taken place in different branches of agricultural production—grain, meat, egg, vegetable and fruits.

Our achievements in agriculture, like those in other branches, are due to the wise guidance and profound solicitude of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He convened the National Congress on Agriculture at the beginning of this year, where he summed up the great successes in the realization of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and in last year's agricultural production and set forth the task powerfully to promote socialist rural construction and attain the grain production goal of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Busy guiding the revolution and the work of construction as he was, he personally visited plain, in-between and mountainous areas, had talks with co-op farmers, looked after them in their work and life with fatherly affection, encouraged them to bring about a new upsurge in agricultural production, holding aloft the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Small-size travelling thrasher is highly efficient and saves peasants from carrying sheaves of rice



The leader increased state investments in agriculture and directed us to concentrate on the production of tractors, trucks and other farm machines and chemical fertilizers so as to lighten the peasants' work and increase agricultural production.

His wise guidance has enabled the workers of the Kumsong Tractor Plant and other tractor factories to hit with credit the 70,000-80,000 tractor production target set by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," and the workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and other fertilizer plants to turn out in time chemical fertilizers to be applied this year.

In this way, our agriculture has entered a new, higher stage in its industrialization and modernization.

Not resting on their laurels, our agricultural working people are working hard to carry out harvest successfully and lay a groundwork to attain the perspective 10 million ton grain production goal in a few years to come.

Vigorous Workers' Party of Korea of Juche-type Blood

A revolutionary working-class party must be vigorous and militant even when it has aged and got highly seasoned and matured. This is a serious matter of weighty importance affecting the destiny of both the party and the revolution.

The working-class party is a weapon to build a socialist-communist society according to its leader's ideology.

A senile party lacking youthful vigor dislikes to struggle and is fearful of making revolution; and eventually it stagnates, decays and degenerates to give up the revolution.

Embodying fully the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche-oriented thought on party-building, the Party centre advanced an original idea that a revolutionary working-class party should always fight and advance with youthful vigor, never stagnating and standing still and never getting ideologically senile. This creative idea clarifies a principle in building a working-class party. It represents an invariable guiding principle which provides a guarantee for the strengthening and development of our Party and the final victory of the socialist-communist cause.

The Workers' Party of Korea, born of the roots of the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung and guided by his immortal Juche idea, fights to complete the revolutionary cause started by him under his sagacious guidance. It likes to struggle and make revolution and is full of untiring energy and fighting spirit.

As the leader said, the Workers' Party of Korea has grown to be a seasoned, matured revolutionary party, the most dignified and authoritative party, in the course of leading the protracted revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

It could be a party full of vitality, fresh revolutionary spirit and vigor, because it is a party of Juche-type blood which is guided by the revolutionary idea, the immortal Juche idea, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and struggles to put the Juche idea into effect.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea has now become the firm and invariable guiding ideology of our Party and the very correct guiding principle in all our revolutionary struggle and the work of construction." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 500.)

The problem of guiding ideology for a party is a fundamental issue which defines

its character; and it is a problem of principle vital to the continuation of the revolutionary cause of its leader, its founder.

The Workers' Party of Korea is a political weapon which is invariably guided by the revolutionary idea, the immortal Juche idea, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, its founder and guide, and fights to put into practice the Juche idea.

The leader's immortal Juche idea is an unfading banner which gives people all inexhaustible strength and courage.

The Juche idea is a great idea which contains the ideology, theory and mental and moral qualities both our contemporaries building socialism and communism and people who will live in communist society in the future need to have.

The leader's Juche idea came into being as a reflection of the demands of a new historical era, the era of Juche, and requires people to solve all problems independently and creatively with the attitude of a master. In particular, this idea asks the masses of the people responsible for the revolution and construction constantly to advance and struggle, always using their brains to promote the revolution and construction.

In this way, the Juche idea enables people to discard dependence on others, solve all problems on their own judgement and faith and carry out the revolution and construction on their own responsibility in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. It also makes it possible for people to reject flunkeyism and dogmatism and solve all problems in line with the requirements of their revolutionary practice and specific conditions and on their creative wisdom and initiative.

Those equipped with the Juche idea, therefore, do not swallow others' experiences whole undigested or stick to existing formulas but view everything from a new angle and create the new things one after another

and strive to settle all problems arising in the revolution and construction for themselves.

As seen above, the Juche idea is an unfading banner which lends the masses of the people inexhaustible strength and courage enabling them to work energetically with a high sense of responsibility for their destinies, displaying youthful, militant spirit and creative initiative at all time.

The immortal Juche idea is the source of power which further strengthens unity and cohesion of the party ranks with the leader as its centre and moves the whole party and society like a biological organism.

In order energetically to guide the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction with youthful, militant spirit the working-class party must be closely united by an ideology and a will.

The unity and cohesion of the party by the revolutionary ideology of the leader, its founder, is the most stable and strongest in vitality.

The Workers' Party of Korea, the heart of society, imbues the leader's immortal Juche idea into all our people and dyes the whole Party and society with the Juche idea, perfectly pure and clean, thereby leading all the people to think and act only on the Juche idea, resolutely rejecting ideologies of all hues which run counter to that idea.

The party of Juche-type blood and the people in whose veins runs only one blood of Juche type can constantly advance, advance, fight and advance, sweeping away everything that is conservative and senile with the strong wind of Juche, viewing all things from a new angle, never stagnating and standing still.

Because it is guided by the great Juche idea of the leader, the Workers' Party of Korea could carry out the complex revolutionary tasks of different stages and admirably

lead our revolution from victory to victory, carving out a new path.

For the same reason, it could become a militant detachment which gives all people nutrients and strength to train them to be revolutionaries who are always full of youthful vigor, never stagnating and standing still and never getting ideologically senile, and which guides our people to complete the revolutionary cause started by the leader.

The Workers' Party of Korea is always revolutionary and militant because the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung wisely directs it with untiring passion and uncommon revolutionary sweep.

For half a century since he early started revolutionary activities, he has put forward correct lines and militant slogans for every stage and period of the revolution in full reflection of ripe requirements of revolutionary development and the aspiration of the people and ably led our revolution from victory to victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has a perfect leadership art an outstanding leader of the working class should. Under his guidance our people defeated two strong enemies—US and Japanese imperialisms—within the lifetime of a generation and successfully carried out two social revolutions—democratic revolution and socialist revolution. Because of his sagacious guidance, our Party, despite of the vicious manoeuvrings of the class enemies within and without, could thoroughly smash their despicable schemes in good time and achieve the indestructible unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks, and make our once-backward country a mighty socialist state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, after the completion of a task and capture of a height, has put forward a new higher goal and slogan and wisely led our Party

and people to put them into practice.

In the course, our Party has grown to be a revolutionary party which advances and struggles without interruption and moves from victory to victory, a party which is always full of youthful vigor, never growing ideologically senile.

Under the leader's inspiring guidance, the Workers' Party of Korea, full of youthful vigor and vitality, now leads correctly our people to carry out the great and magnificent programme of grand socialist construction which is the fastest in its tempo.

Thanks to the correct guidance of the Party centre which is the perfect incarnation of the leader's immortal Juche idea, his indomitable will and unmatched boldness, unflagging passion and remarkable revolutionary sweep and greatest art of leadership, our Party could enter a new historical stage in its development and become a militant party which never grows senile and never stagnates. Under the correct guidance of the Party centre, formalism has been overcome in Party work, in Party ideological work in particular, and Party work has become a complete work with men; and the whole Party works as one, full of youthful vigor, beating the drum of revolution more aloud.

It is due to the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the guiding idea of the Workers' Party of Korea, and his wise leadership and the Party centre's correct guidance that it has grown to be a militant party which is full of vitality and fresh revolutionary spirit.

The Workers' Party of Korea, guided by the great leader and closely united around him by his ideology and will, will remain a vigorous, seasoned party for good and vigorously advance along the highway of the revolution started by him.

Kim Gun Ho

LI BO IK—GRANDMOTHER OF KOREA

Li Bo Ik is grandmother of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and national hero.

Born into a poor tenant family on May 31, 1876, she suffered harsh exploitation by the landlords from her childhood.

She was industrious; she worked hard day and night. In spite of double and treble exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists and landlords, she devoted her all to raising her sons and grandsons as ardent patriots, indomitable revolutionaries.

She used to tell her sons and grandsons that in order to win back the country, they should have a strong determination, and actively encouraged and assisted Kim Hyong Jik, her eldest son, in his revolutionary activities.

The historic straw-thatched house at Mangyongdae has many gripping stories about her.

Together with Kim Bo Hyon, her husband, she, despite abject poverty, mortgaged 400 *pyong* of land and sent the money to her eldest son in Chunggang for the fund of his revolutionary activities.

Even under the surveillance, suppression and persecution by the enemy, the Japanese imperialists, she fought resolutely against them. During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Japanese imperialists tried twice to use her to bring the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, her eldest grandson, into "submission."

In the late 1930s, the Japanese imperialists, placed on the defensive by virtue of the outstanding strategy and tactics, the protean tactics of guerilla warfare in particular, created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, sent renegades of the revolu-

tion to his house at Mangyongdae in their foolish attempt to use Li Bo Ik to make him "submit" to them.

They approached her with honeyed words, saying: "We were told that imperial Japan would designate General Kim Il Sung as the commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army when he submits to it. At the instruction from the government we are going to take you to Mt. Paekdu-san and fetch out of the mountain General Kim Il Sung in distress...."

At this, she gave them a good scolding, thundering:

"Once man dies, I think, he cannot come to life again. Is it true that my grandson who was reported dead in the newspapers three years ago is still living? I will not go even if they appoint him to a post of the commander of the Kwantung Army or higher post. My heart almost breaks to think that Kim Hyong Jik, my son, was killed by the Japs. I will not go to fetch my grandson."

The cunning Japanese imperialists had spread false rumours that General Kim Il Sung had been killed in a battle, carrying reports in the newspapers. But when she learned that they were absolute lies and that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was crushing the enemy, leading the Korean revolution to victory, with the destiny of the fatherland and nation on his shoulders, her joy knew no bounds.

She made up her mind to fight staunchly keeping to the national principles, as becomes the grandmother of the national hero Comrade Kim Il Sung, even if she might be killed at the hands of the enemy.

Unable to attain their aim by threat, blackmail and deception, the enemy took her to the "Apgang Inn" in Popyong, Huchang county on the bank of the cold wind-swept Amnok-



Li Bo Ik resolutely fights against Japanese imperialist policemen who try to use her to bring General Kim Il Sung into "submission"

gang River, far away from Mangyongdae and detained her there and foolishly tried to use her to make the great leader "submit" to them.

The enemy even took her out to the snow-storm-driving wilderness and the dense forests in northeast China and persecuted and appeased her in every way. At times they forced her to write a letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung, suggesting that he "submit" to them.

She flatly rejected their demand and sternly scolded and denounced the stooges:

"You dogs are blinded by money, and sell the country and the people to the enemy. My Song Ju is a commander fighting for our country with his life If you kill me, my Song Ju will not leave you unpunished."

They trembled at her thundering words and dared not to touch her.

She returned home after defeating the enemy's plot.

Indeed, Li Bo Ik was mother of a revolutionary and grandmother of the great revolutionary.

She was always full of faith in the future and so sent off with smiles her sons and grandsons who set out on the road of revolution involving manifold difficulties and ordeals in order to win national restoration.

Whenever she heard sad news about the death of her eldest son Kim Hyong Jik, her eldest daughter-in-law Kang Ban Sok, her second son Kim Hyong Gwon and her second grandson Kim Chol Ju in the sacred struggle for the freedom and liberation of the people, her heart burnt with the thought of taking revenge upon the enemy a hundred and a thousand times, instead of tears, and she was quite sure that the just struggle of people would be crowned with victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, legendary hero born with the spirit of Mt. Paekdu-san, defeated the million-strong Japanese imperialist army and achieved the cause of national restoration. After he returned home in triumph, he visited his native place, Mangyongdae, where his grandmother lived.

"Oh, you're back home at last! Am I dreaming or awake?"

"When I look at you, I feel my lifelong sorrows all melting away!... But why have you come alone? Where have you left your father and mother? They should have come with you!..."

The grandmother was choked with emotion, hugging her grandson who returned home after 20 years. Now 70 years old, her head had grey hair as if telling her life full of severe trials.

Though her grandson was the great leader looked up to by all people and she was advanced in years after the country's liberation, she spent the rest of her life while doing farmwork diligently at Mangyongdae out of

the desire to contribute to the cause of the country.

Fifteen years have passed since Li Bo Ik died on October 18, 1959.

Our people look back with the feeling of respect the lofty life of Li Bo Ik, an ardent patriot, who actively helped her sons and grandsons in their revolutionary activities without abandoning the patriotic principle in spite of all sorts of maltreatment and persecution by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and fought stoutly against the aggressors.

Li Bo Ik is not with us now. But the indomitable fighting spirit and brilliant life of her who lived through difficulties and trials will shine for ever in the history of our people.

10,000th Issue of "Rodong Sinmun" Published

"Rodong Sinmun", organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, significantly marked the publication of its 10,000th issue on July 16, this year.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, attaching great importance to the role played by the party publications in the revolution and construction, founded "Rodong Sinmun" on November 1, 1945, after the creation of the Party.

The founding of "Rodong Sinmun" by the great leader was a proud event which announced the birth of a revolutionary newspaper of Juche type fighting to defend and propagate the revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the undying torch of the revolution, and win the victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche commenced by him.

The publication of 10,000 issues is a shining fruition of the wise leadership and great solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Party's organ and the great leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people.

The paper's history of publication of 10,000 issues is closely linked with the history of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea. After liberation this Party organ, under the wise guidance of the great leader, actively contributed to carrying out anti-imperialist,

anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the Republic and turning it into a revolutionary democratic base and to winning historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist armed invaders. In the postwar days it performed great exploits in guaranteeing victory in the socialist revolution and the building of socialism, implementing the Party's internal and external policies, promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the nation-wide victory of our revolution and in strengthening international solidarity.

It has fulfilled with credit its glorious task to prove the greatness of the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the leader and its brilliant victory and the correctness and great vitality of the revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance and self-defence advanced by him; it has given a vivid historic epic picture of the heroic struggle of our people who fought like a phoenix through storm and angry waves for materializing the far-reaching plan of the leader, so creating a new world on this land and showed the brilliant reality in the age of Chollima — miracles and innovations, victories and glory.

So "Rodong Sinmun" is very popular with home and foreign readers.

"General KIM IL SUNG Is an Illustrious General Born of Heaven"

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, legendary hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, is the great sun of our nation.

With a simple feeling our people praised the great leader as a legendary hero, born of the spirit of Mt. Paekdu-san, who is capable of commanding the universe and an iron-willed brilliant commander who, as it were, can shrink a long range of steep mountains at a stroke and smash the swarming hordes of enemies with one blow.

"General Kim Il Sung is a famous general born of Heaven!"—these words of heartfelt praise widespread among our people from mouth to mouth expressed all their hope on and expectation for, trust in and boundless respect and love for him.

They manifested the simple yet genuine whole-hearted desire of our people who compared his great intelligence, power, resources and valour with which to avert the ill fate of the nation to the works of Heaven.

It was none other than the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the national hero, who raised aloft the torch of sacred anti-Japanese struggle, in reflection of the burning desire of the whole nation in the grim days of national suffering.

In the days of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle he led the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRI) created by himself to mow down the "picked" troops of the Japanese imperialist army millions strong, and made numerous great achievements

which will shine long in the annals of our fatherland. All this was due to his brilliant strategies and tactics.

Still vivid in our memory is the immortal story about the arduous march in the winter of 1938.

The large hordes of the Japanese imperialists doggedly came in pursuit from all sides. The enemy planes dropped bombs and machine-gunned. In addition, the northern winter cold attacked the KPRI and natural obstacles, such as steep mountains and thick forests, blocked its way.

The chief aim of their "large-scale mopping-up campaign" was to encircle and attack the headquarters of the KPRI. They mobilized their Kwangtung Army divisions, frontline "crack units" dispatched to China proper and large military forces of puppet Manchukuo and the police.

The leader, however, drove the 200,000-strong "invincible" aggressive troops of Japanese imperialism into a passive position and dealt them a crushing blow everywhere by his brilliant tactics and masterly art of command, and advanced the Korean revolution more dynamically.

He scattered the concentrated enemy troops and wiped them out. At times he lured the enemy force from place to place in thick forests and deep snow for days, tired it out and then wiped it out in a powerful surprise concentrated attack.

At other times, he ordered his men to

sidetrack, leaving footprints going in quite a different direction to decoy the pursuing enemy into a deep snowdrift, and then attacked them from behind. At still other times, when the pursuing enemy troops rested, totally exhausted, he sent a few men to slip into the middle of their camping ground and fire a volley in all directions to touch off a fight among them.

His brilliant guerilla tactics confused the enemy troops and gave an annihilating blow to them.

About his protean tactics people said:

"In tactics the Japanese army can never match General Kim Il Sung born with the spirit of Mt. Paekdu-san" and "General Kim Il Sung is an illustrious general born of Heaven."

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say:

We cannot end the anti-Japanese armed struggle through one or two battles, or in one or two months. We can win it only through a protracted struggle—thousands or tens of thousands of battles. In order to achieve final victory in the prolonged struggle, we must observe the principle of constantly destroying and weakening the enemy forces while preserving and strengthening our forces through battles.

The principle of destroying as many enemy troops as possible while preserving our forces to the maximum was a new and great tactical principle. It made it possible to carry on military actions over a long period, gradually strengthen our small forces and weaken the enemy forces and eventually defeat the enemy, in guerilla warfare in which small forces had to fight against large enemy forces for a long time.

This military-strategic thought of guerilla warfare was discovered and formulated by him with his keen scientific insight, perspicacity and military genius and tested and elaborated in the fire of the struggle.

He not only created the basic principle of guerilla warfare but applied the protean tactics of destroying the enemy troops everywhere by concentrating, dispersing and moving his units skilfully and wiped them out at a stroke.

The skilful combination of the large-unit with small-unit operations was also one of his superb guerilla tactics.

Employing this tactics, the KPRA wiped out the crack units of the Japanese imperialist army attacking the Mt. Paekdu-san base and brought about a great upsurge in the Korean revolution through intensive military and political activities in our northern border areas.

In this way, Mt. Paekdu-san became near and dear to the hearts of the Korean people as a mountain demonstrating the spirit of the independent and dignified fatherland and the legendary stories about General Kim Il Sung, the national hero and the sun of the people, born with the spirit of the sacred ancestral Mt. Paekdu-san became our people's deep faith and their firm trust.

By dint of the creative strategy and tactics of the great leader, the Japanese imperialist army, which had boasted of half a century of history of aggressive wars, experiences in a succession of large-scale wars and the "spirit of shock force," a remnant of the barbarity of feudal Samurai, lost one battle after another for 15 years and was finally defeated.

The protean strategy and tactics of the leader, the legendary hero, were perfectly original: no one else had ever thought up such strategy and tactics; and no books on strategy and tactics or military manuals had ever mentioned them. So the "invincible" Japanese imperialists who had a long history of war could never even guess them.

The brilliant military strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and the great military strategist, were such new, unique, diversified and flexible ones

that our people thought it impossible to create them without "divine power to master the universe" as referred to in a legend.

In the Pochonbo Battle he led his men through the frontier defences, advertized by the Japanese imperialists as a "wall of iron," and achieved a brilliant historic victory by using the tactics of attacking in the west while making sounds in the east.

In the Battle in the Musan Area he directed his army to march boldly in fine array in broad daylight with the one-step-makes-a-thousand-miles tactics along the "Kapsan-Musan Military Road" which the enemy had built for years in their efforts to "attack" the KPRA, and destroyed a large number of enemy troops.

He skilfully employed a great variety of tactics suited to the specific time, place and situation.

He even used the works of nature to crush the enemy forces.

That was why our people described the great leader, the savior of the country and the nation from the harshest-ever colonial rule in history, as an illustrious general born of Heaven; the leader with masterly art of command, who foresaw the future clearly and elaborated plans of operation with scientific foresight and insight and carried out military actions in accordance with correct plans, as a legendary famous general who "has a good knowledge of the universe and foresees the future."

And they expressed his nimble and correct tactics of concentrating, dispersing and moving his units as the legendary "art of land contraction," the art of going a thousand miles at a step, shrinking the earth and shortening distance. They remembered the legendary "transforming and concealing art" in depicting the flexible tactics of appearing

and disappearing like lightning here and there, in the east at one time and in the west at another time.

Indeed, the image of the leader, the national hero and legendary hero, was a beacon light illuminating the path ahead of our people who had been wandering about in the darkness, leading them all to fight for national liberation.

The boundless trust in and infinite respect for the leader were a banner uniting our people by one will and one aspiration.

Our people did not wait for the day with folded arms when the dark cloud hanging over their heads would be dispelled but rose in a life-and-death struggle against Japanese imperialism to bring the day, following the road indicated by him.

Thanks to the great military thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero of our nation and the brilliant military strategist, his unique strategy and tactics and his wise and seasoned leadership, and thanks to his great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, which shed its brilliance on the world, our people were able to win every battle and finally defeat the formidable Japanese imperialists and restore the fatherland.

The Korean people owe their dignified fatherland today and their authority wholly to the wise guidance of the leader, the iron-willed brilliant commander born of Korea, who always illuminates our path with his immortal Juche idea. As the leader guides the revolution, we are happy and honoured and our future is bright.

As in the past, ever-victorious will be our people who, rallied firmly around the leader with a mind and a will, are fighting under his wise guidance, with fervent fidelity to him.

Great Victory in Fulfilment of Tasks of Rural Technical Revolution

Upholding the revolutionary policy of grand socialist construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our working people are making a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction and the whole country is seething with "speed campaign". In this grand circumstance a great victory has been achieved in the carrying out of the tasks of the rural technical revolution.

On July 27, the "Day of Assistance to the Rural Technical Revolution", this year, the tenth anniversary year of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the leader, the historic task to supply the countryside with 70,000-80,000 tractors (in 15 h.p. unit) has been successfully carried out in our country.

The successful fulfilment of the task set out in the great theses is a signal event demonstrating the might of our socialist independent economy and the great vitality of the theses; and it is a great turn of historic significance in the struggle to put into practice the programme for the building of a socialist countryside.

The proud achievement in the rural technical revolution is due to the wise guidance and deep solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

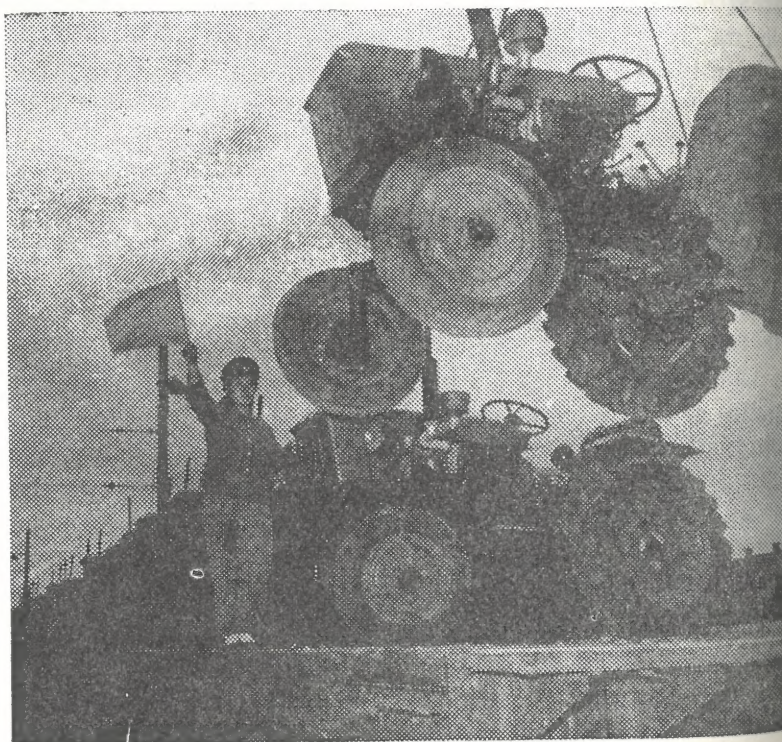
Busy as he was with state affairs, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally led

our people in agricultural development, showing them the path to a shining victory. He visited many machine plants and fertilizer factories to call upon our working class to struggle for carrying out the rural technical revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"An important task facing us this year is to fulfil the main tasks of the rural technical revolution put forth in the 'Theses on the So-

Tractors flow on in endless streams to co-operative farms



cialist Rural Question in Our Country' and sharply boost agricultural production."

Immensely encouraged by the wise guidance and warm love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who foresees the distant future with his brilliant intelligence and scientific insight and always solves everything in reliance on the strength of the people, our heroic working class, who live for the leader every moment and are always ready to give their youth and lives for him if necessary, waged a vigorous "speed campaign" with intense loyalty, concentrating on the production of tractors, trucks and chemical fertilizers, absolute musts for agricultural production.

The workers of the Kumsong Tractor Plant—a base of the rural technical revolution—established under the personal care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung acquired new techniques, learned skillfully to operate the up-to-date automatic streamlines in a short time and put all machines into capacity operation with the firm attitude of a master responsible for the rural technical revolution, regarding it as their highest honour and greatest duty to translate into reality the plan of the fatherly leader to free our farmers from arduous labour as early as possible. They thus mass-produced tractors "Chollima" and "Pungnyon" and sent them to the socialist countryside.

The producers of small tractors in different parts of the country, starting with the September 25 Tractor Plant, set themselves a target of more than doubling the production of tractors this year over last year and wrought a new miracle in the production of tractors by bringing about bold technical innovations and semi-automating or fully-automating the production processes.

Fully aware of the importance of their role and duty in the carrying out of the rural technical revolution, the farm-machine builders in Haeju, Hamhung, Kwaksan, Chongju and other parts of the country made a big leap forward in the production of farm machines. With a high revolutionary consciousness that they are also responsible for the production of rice for the country, they manufactured this year nearly 15 times as many rice-transplanters and other farm machines as last year. The workers of the Sungri Automobile Combine conducted a vigorous blitz in the same spirit with which they hit the target of automobile

production last year and greatly contributed to the industrialization of agriculture.

In this way, our country became able to increase the production of tractors 8 times this year as against 1970, paving the way for another leap forward in the rural technical revolution.

The workers in the chemical industry also made an energetic drive for assistance in the rural technical revolution.

The workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and other chemical factories of the country made innovation after innovation with a firm determination to bring earlier the new era of communism—when the peasants will do farming and weeding with the help of machines and agricultural chemicals—to our co-operative fields along the unique path of chemicalization indicated by the theses. They are now admirably hitting their production targets through the capacity operation of all machines and innovations in production, with a militant goal of boosting the production of chemical fertilizers more than 1.7 times as compared with last year.

True to the teaching of the leader on producing a large amount of phosphate fertilizers from domestic raw materials, our heroic working class developed in a big way such rock phosphate mines as the Pungnyon, Tongam and Koksan mines in a short span of time and newly built many phosphate fertilizer factories in Haeju, Nampo and other parts of the country, and thus laid foundations for augmenting the production of phosphate fertilizer 2.8 times in one year.

Many new tractor factories, trailing farm-machine factories, fertilizer, agricultural chemical and herbicide factories giving help from our working class to the peasants have been built and the existing factories rebuilt and expanded. From these mighty means of the rural technical revolution, farm machines and fertilizers began to flow in steady, uninterrupted streams to the socialist co-operative fields for industrialization of agriculture.

Our workers who, upholding the leader's lofty will, have achieved a great victory in the carrying out of the rural technical revolution are now further intensifying their struggle to assist the peasants in the rural technical revolution with a firm determination to finally free the peasants from difficult and arduous labour and make a leap forward in agricultural production.

Pae Yong Sok

To Free Peasants from Arduous Labour

Today our peasants, freed from exploitation and oppression, are getting completely delivered even from hard, exhausting work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The promotion of the rural technical revolution represents an urgent task for us at the present time. Overall mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture in the Six-Year Plan period should be introduced to drastically narrow down the distinction between agricultural and industrial labour and considerably cut down on the labour force in the countryside." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 450.)

One of the three major tasks of the technical revolution formulated by the great leader is the rural technical revolution, mechanization of arduous farmwork in particular, aimed at narrowing the distinction between agricultural and industrial labour. We have made tremendous progress in this respect.

Before liberation (August 1945) we had nothing but hoes, sickles, spades and oxcarts.

But we have now reached the level of the advanced countries in the number of tractors per *chongbo* of cultivated land.

In our socialist co-operative fields the peasants help tractors, trucks and other modern farm machines in their work.

A new era of complete industrialization and modernization of agriculture has now come to this land which had remained technically backward for thousands of years. This is entirely attributable to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who indicated the right direction of development of our socialist agriculture, and has led our people along the short cut to victory.

The fatherly leader, born into a patriotic and revolutionary family, grew up in a poor peasant home, actually experiencing the sufferings of the people. Far back in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he, talking with Totulatzu peasants, said that he could hardly bring himself to sleep to think of the ill-clad, hunger-stricken peasants, and encouraged them, stating that with a people's government set up in the lovely land of 3,000 ri-Korea, the age-old desire of the peasants accounting for the overwhelming majority of the population would be met.

After liberation the benign leader attached primary importance to the agrarian reform in democratic reforms and satisfied the aspiration of the peasants for land and sent modern farm machines to the countryside.

In February 1950 farm-machine hire stations were set up in plain areas. They were the sprout of farm mechanization. The great leader did this in order to usher in a new era of farm mechanization as soon as possible, foreseeing the distant future of the country.

He grew the sprout with great care in the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War. In the postwar period, he opened up the highway to farm mechanization.

The manufacture of tractors in our country was a great event of weighty import in the rural technical revolution.

In October 1958, he visited the workers in Kiyang, told them that the country badly needed tractors and stressed that we must produce tractors to meet the demand for tractors in a short time because it would take us ten years to import 35,000 tractors we needed if we brought in 3,500 tractors from abroad every year and that we were fully capable of manufacturing tractors.

To translate into reality the leader's lofty intention to free our peasants from hard work at the earliest possible date, the workers in Kiyang made a tractor in a little over a month which had been said to take half a year to design.

Because they had no blueprints and experience, they drew design after design and made one accessory after accessory and succeeded in manufacturing a tractor, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. But now their plant has become a large, modern factory with the annual production capacity of tens of thousands of tractors.

In order to meet the people's desire, the leader, now that the farm-machine bases had been built up, defined the mechanization of agriculture as one of major tasks of 1960, a buffer year, and put forth a policy and ways for gradually carrying on mechanization from plain to mountainous areas.

During the Seven-Year Plan farm mechanization went over to mountainous areas from plain, to all kinds of farmwork from heavy and toilsome.

Farm-machine factories, big and small, were set up in the different parts of the country and mass-produced tractors for mountainous areas and a great variety of farm machines adapted to local terrains every year and supplied them to the plain and mountain areas.

In order to emancipate our peasants from exhausting labour for good, the fatherly leader visited factories and encouraged workers there to increase the production of tractors and other farm machines for farm mechanization; and he went to farm villages and told peasants to make effective use of farm machines.

In the autumn of 1965, he visited Chong-san-ri, Kangso county, acquainted himself with the number of tractors and other farm machines and their distribution and utilization, and took a new step to offer the right of use of tractors to the co-operative farms as the farmers wished so that tractor drivers serve farmwork better.

This reorganization of tractor operation was a wise step to make the co-operative farms use the state-owned tractors freely, enhance tractor drivers' responsibility for and role in agricultural production and promote farm mechanization.

This was also a brilliant fulfilment of a requirement of the great theses on the rural question—gradually raising co-operative property to the level of state property by strengthening the production ties between the two properties.

The leader paid deep attention to the work and lives of the workers in the field of agricultural mechanization.

At the National Meeting of Model Tractor Drivers held in February, 1964, the great leader said that the tractor drivers are the vanguards in the rural technical revolution, the revolutionaries, who emancipate the peasants from tough labour.

Despite the heavy pressure of state affairs, he quite often visited the tractor drivers working on the fields and looked after all aspects of their lives with fatherly affection, grasping their greasy hands without hesitation. He sent them wadded clothes, fur caps, winter shoes and gloves. In each period of the revolution, he arranged tractor drivers' meetings, where he specified their tasks so as to fulfil their honourable duty as vanguards in farm mechanization more successfully.

Enjoying his deep confidence and great affection, the number of tractor drivers, a reliable support of the country, has increased to tens of thousands.

During the Seven-Year Plan mechanized farmwork grew from 11 kinds to 47 and labour investment in every *chongbo* of cultivated land reduced considerably.

Many state and co-operative farms' labour investment in each *chongbo* of paddy field was 60 man-days as a result of mechanization and chemicalization.

Sprinkler irrigation and comprehensive me-

"RESOLUTION ON KOREA"

Adopted at the Youth Congress of Third World

The Youth Congress of the Third World held in Algiers, the capital of Algeria, adopted on July 12 a "resolution on Korea" expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Follows the full text of the resolution:

RESOLUTION ON KOREA

Paying attention to the grave difficulties that have cropped in the way of Korea's reunification owing to the manoeuvres of the split-tists within and without, though two years have passed since the announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the Youth Congress of the Third World held in Algiers, the capital of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, from July 6 to 12, 1974:

1. Holds that the reunification of Korea must under all circumstances be realised on the three principles of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and on his five-point proposition of national reunification for their materialization permeated with love for the country and the nation;

2. Strongly demands that the United States, a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement, accept without delay the peaceful proposal of the Third Session of the Fifth

chanization have been introduced in the in-between areas starting with the Kindung Plain in Hwangju and peasants there produce 9.1 tons of grain from every *chongbo* of non-paddy field through two crop cultivation with the investment of 40 man-days' labour.

Labour productivity will increase considerably in the near future and each farmer will tend more than 5 *chongbo* of paddies or over 10 *chongbo* of non-paddies and an eight-hour

Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and withdraw at once its troops occupying south Korea under the mask of "UN forces";

3. Sternly denounces the traitorous scheme of the Pak Jung Hi clique to create "two Koreas" against the reunification of Korea and for the perpetuation of division as a challenge to the Korean people and youth and the world peace-loving people;

4. Extends full support and militant solidarity to the just, patriotic struggle of the south Korean people, youth and students against fascism and for democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country;

5. Calls upon the third world youth to take practical and effective solidarity measures to support the struggle of the Korean people, youth and students on the occasion of the month of international solidarity with the Korean people (June 25-July 27).

workday will be introduced in agriculture as in industry.

The leader has also directed close attention to chemicalization of agriculture.

Thanks to the implementation of the policy of chemicalization presented by the leader, solid material foundations have been laid for applying more one ton of chemical fertilizer to each *chongbo* of cultivated land in terms of weight and over 200 kilogrammes in terms of

(Continued on page 22)

The Struggle for Korea's National Rights (2)

Wilfred Burchett

On June 19, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly in Pyongyang proposed to the National Assembly in Seoul that the two bodies join together and achieve peaceful reunification of the country. The reply was the assault from the South at dawn on June 25, 1950 and the powerful counter-offensive launched by the North a few hours later. Just about a year later, I was based for 2 1/2 years in Kaesong, a few kilometres south of the 38th parallel, where some of the heaviest fighting on a vital sector of the front started. I had ample time to question local residents as to who fired the first shots. They had no doubts. South Korean troops, in large numbers had moved into Kaesong during the first half of June, and to positions immediately north of the city on the evening of June 24. Early risers saw them moving up the mountain behind the city just before dawn, accompanied by artillery barrages. Two or three hours later they were running back, throwing away arms and tearing off uniforms. Seoul papers announced on the evening of June 25 and morning of June 26 capture of Pine Tree Peak, just behind Kaesong in a "heroic counter-attack," after the Korean People's Army had "attacked" south of the parallel. While the Seoul press and radio was announcing a glorious advance on Pyongyang, Syngman Rhee and his American wife, taking with them most of the country's gold reserves, fled by plane to Tokyo, on the afternoon of June 26. Rhee had boasted that he would occupy Pyongyang within 3 days. In fact it was Seoul which was liberated in 3 days. Within 6 weeks, the Korean People's Army had liberated over 90 per cent of the territory and over 92 per cent of the population of South Korea. This could only have been possible because of the massive support they received from the local population. Over 400,000 young people join-

ed the KPA as it swept south. Hundreds of thousands more formed guerilla units to harass the enemy rear. The US 24th division rushed across from Japan to stem the advance was cut to pieces, its commander, Dean, among the captured.

The rest is history. US massive intervention under the "UN" flag. MacArthur's ill-fated attempt to carry the war to China and achieve his ambition of restoring Chiang Kai-shek to power. His sacking by Truman, not for having attempted it but for having lamentably failed. Despite the most merciless use of air power that the world had seen until that time, the United States failed in its aim of bringing the Korean people to their knees. They bombed Korea north of the 38th parallel until virtually not a single building was left standing. In the capital, Pyongyang, then a city of 400,000 people, only two small buildings were left intact. When buildings were destroyed, the US Air Force operating in the name of the "UN" turned its attention to dams and irrigation projects. These attacks, without precedent in warfare, were aimed at the direct death by drowning of thousands of Korean civilians and indirectly at the death of millions by mass starvation and famine. They were aimed at destroying the whole irrigation system on which depended north Korean rice crops—the staple food of Koreans. It was the first time these dams had been attacked since the war started. The excuse given by the Air Force was that they were intended to start floods to wash away any bridges and roads they had been unable to put off action by normal bombing methods. In one raid alone, in which a total of 36 B-26 bombers were used in four waves against the Sunan dam, more than 450 peasants were drowned, 70 villages were flooded and 5,000 people made

homeless. The planes returned day after day to bomb and strafe the peasants and workers up to their waists in mud and water desperately trying to block the breaches. Later, the raids were extended to include bombing and strafing attacks on refuge camps and against any villages in well-known rice-growing centres, no matter how far removed from industrial or transportation facilities. The raids started on May 14, 1953, and continued until the end of the month at a time when the dams and reservoirs were at their maximum capacity after the spring thaws.

Eventually the USA delegates were forced to conclude the Panmunjom truce negotiations, and a ceasefire was signed on July 27, 1953. A demarcation line was fixed roughly along the 38th parallel where the war started, with the DPRK holding territory south of the parallel in the western sector, the "UN" Command holding approximately the same amount north of the parallel in the eastern sector.

Article 4 of the Ceasefire Agreement, provided for discussions on the withdrawal of foreign troops and steps towards the reunification of the country, within 3 months of the ceasefire. But within 12 days the USA and Rhee regime had violated this article by signing a bilateral agreement providing for the indefinite stationing of US troops in South Korea and the provision of US military bases there for an indefinite period. Twenty-one years later the US still has bases and troops in South Korea.

Ever since the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement in July 1953, there have been innumerable attempts by the DPRK to transform that Agreement into a peace treaty and to bring about a step-by-step reunification of the country. But at the political talks at Panmunjom which followed the Ceasefire Agreement and at the International Conference at Geneva in April 1954, the United States and the Seoul regime, adamantly refused to consider any proposals aimed at self-determination for the Korean people. At the Geneva Conference, the United States again tried to shelter behind the flag of the United Nations, by demanding elections to be held in the North under "UN" auspices. This sounded fine for public consumption, but as the "UN" was a belligerent in the Korean War, spreading its authority over the DPRK north of the battleline would have accorded it a

victory which it was unable to obtain on the battlefield.

Many proposals have been made from Pyongyang aimed at settling the question of reunification in the most democratic and reasonable way. Premier (now President) Kim Il Sung proposed that nation-wide elections should be held, with all political parties free to campaign in both parts of the country, to elect a unified democratic government. As the population of the South remains about 10 million more than in the North, the Seoul regime should have had no fears on the score of numbers. The fear, of course, was how those numbers would cast their votes! As this fairest of all solutions was rejected, the North proposed transitional measures. It was proposed that a Confederation of North and South Korea could be set up by establishing first a Supreme National Committee, comprised of an equal number of representatives appointed by both sides, leaving intact for the time being the existing social and political systems of the DPRK and the ROK (Republic of Korea) in the South. The Supreme National Committee however could coordinate in a unified way economic and cultural developments and could represent Korea as a whole in external affairs. This was also rejected. The DPRK then suggested setting up an Economic Committee, independent of political affairs, to handle trade and economic affairs between North and South. When this was also rejected, as far back as 1964, the DPRK offered to share with South Korea some of the gains of the astounding economic progress in the North. Pyongyang offered to supply the South every year with 100,000 tons of rolled steel products; 1 billion kwatt hours of electricity; 10,000 tons of chemical fibres; 300,000 tons of rice as well as large quantities of cement, timber, machinery and other goods. This was refused. Politicians and journalists in the South advocating acceptance were arrested by the Park Chung Hi dictatorship (which succeeded that of Syngman Rhee after the latter was thrown out of the country by a people's uprising in April 1960) and some of them were executed. (It is worth noting that ever since the DPRK was founded as the result of the all-Korean elections in August 1948, economic planning in the North has always been based, until this day, on all-Korean requirements.)

Proposals similar to those outlined above were repeated when delegations of North and South met, in accordance with the communique of July 4, 1972 which initiated negotiations towards normalising North-South relations. But all such proposals have fallen on deaf-ears. It soon became clear that Park Chung Hi had accepted negotiations only to deceive public opinion in the South and behind the facade of the talks, he strengthened his dictatorship by suspending the constitution in October 1972, declaring martial law and intensifying political repression.

The fact that Park Chung Hi named the head of the South Korean CIA to head his delegation was a pointer to the real aim of Seoul in agreeing to the talks.

The complete lack of sincerity of the Seoul regime was exposed however, when Park Chung Hi proposed on June 23, 1973 that both Koreas should be admitted to the United Nations, thus perpetuating the division of the country in the most definitive way. On the eve of that same day, President Kim Il Sung countered with a five-point proposal on reunification providing for a single representation for the Confederal Republic of Koryo (the ancient name of the country) pending the completion of reunification.

The reunification talks have produced nothing except to reveal to the Korean people who champions the cause of reunification and who is responsible for blocking the slightest progress in this respect. The demagogic position of the Seoul regime was shown again recently by their proposal to sign a "non-aggression pact" with the DPRK. In a speech welcoming the visit of Algerian President Houari Boumedienne to Pyongyang, President Kim Il Sung exposed the absurdity of such a proposal:

"As is well known," he said, "those who really command the South Korean forces are not the South Korean authorities, but the Commander of US troops, still bearing the 'UN' insignia. It is also the US imperialists who control all the means of war from rifles to artillery. If despite its empty hands, the South Korean government envisage concluding a 'pact of non-aggression' with us, while leaving the aggressive troops of US imperialism in South Korea, then this is a matter of such stupidity that it is not worth discussing.

"Because of such manoeuvres at dividing the country, we cannot believe that the South

Korean government are sincerely engaged in a dialogue for reunification." President Kim Il Sung then made another new proposal, to take the question of reunification straight to the people of North and South.

"We think that for a peaceful solution to the problem of reunification, the problem should be made a subject of discussion by the whole nation, instead of leaving it only within the framework of talks between the authorities of North and South.

"We therefore propose that independently of the existing Coordinating Committee on North-South relations, a Great National Assembly should be convoked, or a conference for political discussions between North and South, in which would take part the representatives of different political parties and social organizations and personages from various sections of the population in the North and South. This is the only way which will lead to reunification...."

In a long discussion with President Kim Il Sung in August of last year, after detailing many of the political proposals made during the sessions of the coordination commission, the President also spoke of very concrete offers for economic cooperation made by the DPRK. "We said:—'Why send your workers abroad to places like West Germany and Brazil, when we could give them work? Why import iron ore at high costs from abroad when there is plenty for all Korea in the North? Send your workers to us, we will give them equipment and they can mine the iron ore and send it South—as much as you want, without cost.' They refused. On another occasion after heavy human and material losses from floods in the South, we said: 'We now have much experience in irrigation and flood-prevention works. We will send you engineers and equipment. They can work under your orders wherever you need them.' 'No' was the reply. 'Communism would flow with the irrigation waters.' We also suggested that the South Korean fishermen come and fish in our waters. They are having a bad time in the South because Japan has exported many of its pollution-making industries to South Korea. The waters are polluted and this has had a disastrous effect on fishing. 'We are one nation. There is plenty of fish for all in the northern waters,' we said. But they refused, as they have refused every concrete proposal towards normalising relations."

The fact that the Seoul regime prefers to turn to the United States and Japan for its economic development instead of sharing the benefits of the extraordinary economic development in the North is also typical. As is the fact of allowing Japanese industry to exploit cheap South Korean manpower—a South Korean industrial worker is paid about one third the wage of his Japanese counterpart—in Japanese factories in South Korea, the output of most of which is exported.

The DPRK is completing ahead of schedule a 6-year economic plan. Due for completion by the end of 1976, most of it will be completed this year and all quotas for all branches of industry will be fulfilled by the end of 1975. Meanwhile new targets were announced in Pyongyang on February 14th, following a two-day session of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party. For the next planning period, steel output is fixed at 12 million tons; coal at 100 million tons; 50 billion kwatt hours of electricity; 20 million tons of cement; 1 million tons of non-ferrous metals; 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers; 10 million tons of grain; 5 million tons of fish. Such figures are further evidence that economic planning in the North is based on meeting the requirements of the whole country—when normalisation of North-South relations makes this possible.

That such aims are feasible is a triumph for

(Continued from page 18)

ingredients. We have established a scientific fertilizing system and apply fertilizers suited to soils and the properties of the crops and so the effect of chemical fertilizers is very high. Highly-effective herbicides are in wide use for the peasants.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...We must completely industrialize agriculture by accomplishing its mechanization and chemicalization. This is the very goal we are going to attain in the rural technical revolution." ("Let Us Further Consolidate and Develop the Great Successes Achieved in the Building of a Socialist Countryside," Eng. ed., p. 16.)

The fatherly leader has devoted his all to

President Kim Il Sung's policy of "juche"—or self-reliance in all fields of economic, political and other activities. To give one example. In pre-war days, it was the South that was the country's rice granary. The North depended on grain from the South. In 1956 grain production in the North reached a record 2.8 million tons, easily surpassing the best pre-war year. By 1965, it had reached 5 million tons. This year, the yield is expected to reach between 6.5 and 7 million tons, the target set for 1976. The previous economic plan which ended in 1970 had set targets at 2.5 million tons of steel; 23 to 25 million tons of coal; cement production 4 to 4.5 million tons, electric power at 33 to 35 billion kwatt hours. Even these figures were sneered at by many western "experts." A glance at the new target figures shows a planned rate of industrial growth which no western state can match. The fulfilling of these targets will, at some point or another, provide an irresistible magnet for reunification.

The only factor which can prevent them being realised is if there are renewed hostilities. The government of the DPRK maintains the highest state of vigilance in this respect. Continued espionage activities by American and South Korean intelligence services, as well as the history of the past almost 30 years, justifies this vigilance.

(The End)

meeting the age-old desire of our peasants to free themselves from toilsome work that has been handed down over thousands of years, showed the clear-cut way to be followed by our people and led them energetically to materialize this task. Thanks to his wise leadership and utmost care we are now entering a historic era when there is no distinction between town and country in working conditions.

Faithfully following his teachings given at the National Congress on Agriculture in January this year, our working class and agricultural toiling people, boundlessly loyal to the fatherly leader, are bringing about innovation after innovation every day in mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

ON WORLD-HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF GREAT JUCHE IDEA (2)

Yasunobu Kuriki

2. MAN IS THE MASTER OF ALL THINGS AND DECIDES EVERYTHING

The Juche idea fathered by President Kim Il Sung treasures people and attaches prime importance to the subjective conditions; it clearly defines these two logics in the system of Marxism-Leninism.

This problem, along with the first aspect, had remained unsolved for a long time in Marxism-Leninism. For the first time was it formulated perfectly and clearly by President Kim Il Sung. This is the second major aspect of world-historic significance, of the Juche idea which has developed creatively Marxism-Leninism.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and decides everything. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is the work done by them. Man is most precious in the world and it is also man who is most powerful."

Marx depicted the interaction between basis and superstructure as the formulation of the materialistic conception of history. But others attached importance only to basis, and Lenin applied Marxism correctly but failed to formalize that question.

In Japan the study of Marx's early works on economics and philosophy has become brisk only in recent years after World War II. A trend of attaching importance to man's Juche has appeared, but a unified and system-

atic understanding has not yet been reached. Those people who attach importance to Marx's early works confine themselves merely to the interpretation of his literature and philosophical and abstract argument and are not in a position to define the immediate tasks of the Japanese revolution at present stage.

President Kim Il Sung gave a completely unified formulation of this problem for the first time. He said that without capturing the ideological fortress is it impossible to seize the material fortress. And he taught that in order to become a true man, that is, a master of himself, man must be independent and creative and, in particular, that independence is what keeps man alive and if he loses independence, he is all but dead.

He further said that **"the establishment of Juche is a question of key importance on which the success of our revolution depends, a vital question which will determine the future of our nation."**

Being independent, the Korean people could overcome flunkeyism and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and others' experiences to suit Korea's historical conditions and national peculiarities, and successfully carry on the revolution and construction in their country.

This fundamental Juche idea has been consistently followed since the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

President Kim Il Sung made it clear for the first time that the independent stand in

the revolution and construction means maintaining the attitude of a master and the creative stand means enhancing the role of a master and that both are integrated with each other but have different aspects. He thus originated the theory on Juche, so showing more convincingly the vitality of Marxism-Leninism.

Generally speaking, the elimination of hard labour is aimed at making people maintain the attitude of a master. But it is no easy job. So the creative stand is needed.

I highly evaluate this point. The reason is that the ideological trends in Japan and France are strongly tended towards an idealism that the development of the machine-building industry, irrespective of social system, is despised and labour has no future, which exerts a certain influence on students.

President Kim Il Sung's clear-cut analysis defeated this idealism completely.

The task to deliver the working people from toilsome labour, the core of President Kim Il Sung's original idea of the technical revolution, is a basic and essential one of the three major tasks of technical revolution to win the complete victory of socialism.

The technical revolution had been regarded as a means to develop the productive forces and build up the material foundations of socialism-communism.

President Kim Il Sung defined the emancipation of all the working people from arduous labour as the primary task of the technical revolution and combined the task with the task of laying the material foundations of the technical revolution, thus enriching the contents of the socialist system, basing himself on labour in the explanation of the superiority of the socialist system.

I see this as an embodiment of the Juche idea.

Independence and creativeness are essenti-

al to be a man in a true sense. But they had been ruthlessly trampled down by the exploiting classes for thousands of years.

With the seizure of power people came to a decisive turning-point to regain independence and creativeness. But it does not mean that they have become completely independent and creative.

The task of freeing people from the fetters of nature and toilsome labour is presented as the cardinal task after the seizure of power by the people and the completion of industrialization; it constitutes one of the central tasks in socialist construction.

The three major tasks of technical revolution, which aim at freeing the working people from arduous labour and achieving the complete victory of socialism serve as a programmatic guide.

The leader said that after the fulfilment of the three major tasks of technical revolution and the complete victory of socialism, the task to bridge the gap between mental and physical labour comes to the fore.

When all the workers reach the level of engineer and above and complete automation is introduced, labour will become the primary need of life and give the full joy of creation to the working people as the producer of material wealth. Then all people will lead the life of a true man for the first time in history.

Now mankind sees the concrete picture of the communist future for itself for the first time in history because of President Kim Il Sung.

According to President Kim Il Sung, people are freed from exploitation and oppression with the seizure of power; they are emancipated from hard work at the stage of socialist construction; and the gap between mental and physical labour is closed at the stage of communism. He advanced this as

a real programme.

Thanks to the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung, mankind set communism as a clear goal for the first time.

This summarizes the world-historic significance of President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea most concentrically.

To sum up the above-mentioned:

1. Great President Kim Il Sung created the strategy of anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle, the strategy of united front, the strategy of the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle and other strategies of the world revolution in line with the demands of a new situation created in the second half of the 20th century. He made a clear formulation of the continued revolution from the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to the socialist revolution and socialist construction, from the complete victory of socialism to communism, clarified the central tasks for every stage of the revolution, led the Party and the people correctly. He gave the world people a concrete conception

of communism and showed correct solutions to all problems.

2. President Kim Il Sung founded the ideological system of philosophy, the Juche idea, and creatively developed Marxism-Leninism to suit a new requirement of world history.

3. The Juche idea, brainchild of President Kim Il Sung, was born of the struggle for the revolution and construction in Korea, but it is a universal truth which is of world-historic significance.

President Kim Il Sung is the greatest leader and revolutionary and the greatest Marxist-Leninist thinker of our time in the international communist movement.

Therefore, he is the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people and the great leader of the world people.

In conclusion, I heartily wish His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the world people, good health and a long life.

(The End)

WRESTLING COMPETITIONS DEMONSTRATE JUCHE-BASED SPORTS TECHNIQUE

The 1974 International Junior Friendship Free-style Wrestling Competitions of Socialist Countries were played from July 12 to 15, in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, amid the interests of the

youth and sports fans of socialist countries.

The number of medals won by each country is as follows:

Name of country	German Democratic Republic	Romania	Mongolia	Bulgaria	Hungary	Czechoslovakia	Cuba	Poland	USSR	DPRK
Gold medal	1			1					3	5
Silver medal			1	1					2	6
Bronze medal	2	1			1	1	2	1	1	1

Wonsan Fisheries College: A Dependable Training Centre of Cadres in Fishing Industry

A walk along a beautiful coastal promenade in the southeastern part of Wonsan, a port city on the East Sea, and you will see an imposing building embosomed in a grove.

It is the Wonsan Fisheries College, one of our training centres of cadres in fishing industry.

It was founded according to the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Since its birth it has produced a large number of competent engineers and experts with theoretical and practical training.

The respected and beloved

leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our country is bounded on three sides by the sea, and there are inexhaustible resources in the sea. Exploitation and utilization of those resources are of great significance in promoting the welfare of our people and improving their living standards. Scientific research in the fishing industry should be actively promoted and new scientific workers be trained in larger numbers." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 440.)

For our sea-bound country, as

the leader said, fisheries hold a very important place in the national economy.

The fatherly leader said that it is a proud and worthwhile task for our people, the people of a sea-bound country, to conquer vast seas and exploit their rich resources and stressed that the vigorous youth, the new generation of our revolution, should take the lead in the implementation of this honourable task.

Many young people vyingly enter this college every year. They regard it as their ideal and great honour to devote all their energy and efforts to fishing in the sea.

Now many young intellectuals who graduated from this college, play a pioneering-leading role in the technical revolution at many fishing grounds and fishing industrial centres on the East and West Seas.

This fisheries college, like all other higher educational establishments in our country, has developed under the profound concern of the fatherly leader who, regarding the education of the rising generation and the training of native cadres as one of the cardinal problems determining the destiny of the country and the outcome of the revolution, has spared nothing for the educa-

tion of the younger generation.

After the victorious end of the Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors, our people had to conduct rehabilitation and construction, clearing away war debris, tightening their belts and counting every penny. In those difficult days the leader selected the site of this college in person to turn out a great number of technical personnel in fishing industry and secured everything with paternal care to develop it to be a modern college.

This college has now an imposing school house, a dormitory, attached buildings and other well-appointed research facilities, so that it gives its students many-sided and rich knowledge of fisheries.

It has the "Room for the Study of the Revolutionary Ideology of Comrade Kim Il Sung" arranged with utmost care, which serves as a centre for arming the students with the leader's great revolutionary ideology. It also boasts of a research room for marine resources and other 14 study rooms, a radar lab, a model fishing tackle lab and other 30 labs.

Thanks to the scrupulous care of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, all its research and study rooms and labs are modernly equipped.

This college has also large trawlers and other medium and small boats sent by the leader for practice. There are a combined practice ground and a seaweed culture farm.

The room for specimens of fishes and seaweeds displays thousands of species of fishes and weeds living and growing in all seas and rivers of our country.

There is a 30-odd *chongbo* limnetic fish farm with incubators.

The students do practice and take part in productive labour for a definite period every year at fishery stations, seafood processing plants or shipyards in different parts of the country, teaching and learning from the working class. They also form pelagic fishing fleets for practical work and explore new fishing grounds.

Such practice helps them to gain valuable practical experiences and consolidate their knowledge and solve a number of technical problems requiring solution.

The students at the seafood processing department made successful experiments and researches to extract high-value vitamins and other materials of medicines from fishes and those at the sea resources exploration department located the migratory course of herring in the East Sea off our country by a scientific method.

The students have also made a great contribution to manufacturing a disembowelling machine and to solving the technical matters in comprehensive processing of marine products.

At shipyards the graduates from this college have admirably settled a number of technical problems in designing trawlers of 3,750 tons, refrigerator-transporters of more than 5,000

tons and other large vessels, and their engines.

Now this college is vigorously making researches to settle scientific and technical problems in introducing comprehensive mechanization of fishing operations and scientific fishing methods, large vessels and universal-purpose fishing boats, and lighter and modern fishing tackles.

The successes attained by the students of this college are a convincing demonstration of the correctness and great vitality of our Party's educational policy designed to train technical personnel useful for the revolution and construction on the principles of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's socialist pedagogy.

Advancing the magnificent ten perspective goals of socialist economic construction, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a programmatic task to increase the output of seafood to five million tons in the near future.

Full of a firm determination to repay the deep political trust and warm solicitude of the fatherly leader with loyalty, the teachers and students of this college will make a great contribution to attaining the new perspective goal of five million tons of seafood with boundless fidelity to the leader.

This college will train a larger number of able technical personnel in accord with the specific features of our sea-bound country.

Kwon O Sik

At a physics laboratory



Unswerving Loyalty

—A Story about Grandpa Om Gi Hong and His Family—

Grandpa Om Gi Hong is a member of the Chaegyong Co-operative Farm, Sunan District, Pyongyang, and a veteran Party member. Speaking in high praise of him at different meetings, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cited him as a communist grandpa.

At the National Meeting of Mothers held in November 1961, the leader praised Grandpa Om Gi Hong highly for his communistic traits. On that occasion he said that this old man had once retired from work and moved to Pyongyang to live with his son but, thinking it a shame for a Party member in his old age to be taken care of by his son and daughter-in-law and do nothing, made up his mind to take up his job again and went down to Chaegyong-ri.

Some ten years have passed since then. And he is now 75 years old. Yet he works on the co-op farm as sincerely as ever.

He keeps inflexible resolve to uphold the lofty ideas of the great leader single-heartedly and devote himself to the struggle to translate them into reality as long as his heart, the heart of a revolutionary soldier of the leader, pulsates, and leads a vigorous, palpitating life in spite of his ripe old age and senility. This has exerted so strong influence upon his family members that they all have become true and ardent revolutionary soldiers of the leader, like a strong-rooted tree gives off shapely branches.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The lines and policies of our Party lay down the course we must follow to make all our people live well and make our country wealthy and powerful. The struggle for carrying out the Party's lines and policies is precisely the revolutionary struggle."

We find around us countless Party members who accept the Party's lines and policies set forth by the leader as the most correct ones, take them as the sole guideline in their work and life and feel the joy of living and a pride in unconditionally supporting them and carrying them through to the end.

Grandpa Om Gi Hong is one of them. He prefers working as an ordinary co-op farmer to living in comfort for the rest of his days and spares no pains, for he is determined to do his bit for the state by producing even a grain more of rice.

He lives and works in the frame of mind that the leader is present close to him and teaches him at all times. The leader's teachings and the Party's policies are as much as the bone-flesh relations to him; they represent his will and demand. His personal experience compelled him to make this his creed.

It happened in December 1949. Grandpa Om left Unggi, his native place, and came to Pyongyang for the first time. He was to congratulate his third son, Om Jong Hak, upon his leaving the Kim Il Sung University as a first-term graduate. Before liberation he could not even think of the education of his first and second sons, let alone

himself. But now his third son was going to be a university graduate. It really was a happy event for him.

He was heartily grateful to General Kim Il Sung who had brought up the son of an ordinary peasant as a full-fledged man. He was very proud of his son who had received the highest education in his family.

His family was so poor before liberation that the third son was fed on thin gruel and clothed in old patched clothes of his elder brothers. When he was matriculated at the university he went there in cotton clothes made at his home. It is now an old story but his family remember it still today.

At that time, Grandpa Om's family actually had rice enough and to spare, which they gathered from the land given by the General. But, owing to his carelessness, he failed to provide his son with better clothes. As he thought of this, his heart ached. He also felt sorry for the state which had made his son what he was and for his son.

Conscience-stricken, he could not sleep well on his first night in Pyongyang. The next morning he hurried to the hall of graduation ceremony, where he was surprised to find that all the honoured graduates seated in front rows were wearing new clothes of purple colour. He recognized the excited face of his son, Jong Hak, among them.

"General Kim Il Sung presented high quality clothes to the first batch of university graduates of our democratic Korea," someone nearby him whispered to his neighbour in great joy and excitement.

Hearing it, he felt something hot welling up within him.

"How deep the General's consideration for the feelings of the people is," he thought. "He did distribute land to our peasants, poverty-stricken and maltreated in the past and bring them happiness and give all their sons and

daughters a chance to get education. And now he has presented expensive clothes to all the graduates, which even their parents could hardly think of."

A stormy cheer of "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" went up from the attendants. General Kim Il Sung whom he had longed so much to see appeared on the platform.

Grandpa Om shouted *manse* (hurrah) at the top of his voice, waving his hands and stamping his feet. He was overwhelmed with the great joy of directly seeing the General. When he took his seat, he could not take his eyes off the General.

The shining and affectionate countenance of the General added to the brightness of the large hall seething with an unabated excitement.

The General addressed the meeting in a strong and eloquent speech. Again joy and emotion prevailed in the hall. Grandpa Om was so overjoyed with the General's presence and his speech at the ceremony that he felt as if he had come to a dream land.

When the ceremony was over Grandpa Om was interviewed by journalists outside the hall. He told them what impression he had got and what he was resolved to do.

He had least expected that he would get his name in a newspaper. But the following morning Jong Hak ran to him, panting, and shouted: "Father, you are in the paper!" He produced the "Rodong Sinmun" of December 29, 1949, which carried his father's picture and a long article entitled "This Seems to Me Like a Dream." It bore his father's name as the parent of a graduate.

Grandpa Om held up the newspaper, when the events of bygone days flashed past his mind's eye. He lost his father at the age of 5 and tended cows for the landlord. When he was 7 he was beaten black and blue by the landlord while weeding the latter's field. His

mother hugged her crying innocent son and sobbed with vexation. It seemed these took place only yesterday. But now he was well off as the master of land, sending all his children to school. On top of it, he had the greatest honour of seeing the General and getting his name in the paper....

After deep meditation, he tried to read the article but in vain. He only wiped away tears gathered in his eyes with his fist.

"Thank you, General! I would always remember you for your great favour!" said he in a tearful yet distinct voice.

Leaving for his native place with the newspaper in his bosom the next day, he said to his son:

"Never in my life of 50 years have I seen such a man as the General who meets the people's demand so fully and makes them live so well.

"We must hold him in high esteem for ever and remain faithful to his teachings to the last.

"Remember this is our first and most serious duty."

His words were not mere instruction to his son. They contained the truth of life that a simple peasant had perceived in the course of experiencing bitter hardships and a life of true happiness. They also expressed his unshakable belief firmly embedded in his mind.

Being a man of such disposition, he unconditionally upheld the leader's teachings and put them into effect in any adversity.

It happened when our country was faced with a severe ordeal of the war unleashed by the US imperialists.

Having heard the radio address of the leader, Grandpa Om called his second son to his side in the evening and told him: "Go to the front and knock down Yankees, upholding the leader's teachings. It's our duty to be more loyal to him when the situation

grows difficult."

Thus he sent his son to the battle front. He was proud of this in the consciousness that he had merely done his duty.

After the ceasefire, at the earnest request of his third son, Jong Hak, who was then a teacher of mathematics at the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute, he moved to Pyongyang to spend the rest of his days with his son's family, although he did not break his resolution to live and work in line with the leader's teachings.

He idled away his time in a flat, taking nutritive food to his fill. But this rather bored the old man, a born peasant.

He often threw windows open and looked out on the streets where new buildings were rising day and night and all people were busy with their work. Beholding all this, he felt it really shameful to eat the bread of idleness.

He put out the paper which he had been keeping in his bosom since 1949 and began to read:

"...In order to repay the Government of the Republic for having brought me a happy life of today, I am determined to uphold its policies in the countryside and produce even a gram more of grain."

When he came to this passage his conscience smote him so greatly that he could not go on. He thought: If a Party member is to play his role, he should, above all, carry out the pledge he made before the organization. Much more is it the case with me because I gave my pledge to the public and the leader. For all this, I have already broken it to live in ease and comfort. I can't be called a Party member.

He realized that if a Party member grows senile in his thinking he may fall apart from the revolutionary ranks and lose even his political life, the dearest of all. This thought pain-

fully gnawed his heart.

"As long as my heart throbs I'll make good my pledge given to the Party and honour my political life!" He renewed his determination and went to Chaegyong-ri to work again.

On November 30, 1960, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited Chaegyong-ri while conducting on-the-spot guidance in the countryside to arouse the agricultural working people of the country in the production of one-million ton more of grain.

On that occasion, he gave an earnest instruction to the Party members there. His personal teaching produced a stirring excitement among the Party members. But Grandpa Om's excitement was exceptionally greater.

His heart was filled with a strong emotion as he thought that the 10-odd years of his strenuous efforts to carry out his pledge which he had made before the outbreak of war when he had met the General brought him this honour of sharing seat with him again.

The leader asked Party members to express their views. The prospects unfolded by him were so exciting that they did not know what to say. Grandpa Om grew restless. He started to his feet and said confidently:

"Dear leader, you may rest assured that our peasants will produce one million tons more of grain when they are informed of your on-the-spot guidance to our farm in this cold weather. Your instruction given in Chongsan-ri has brought us a bumper harvest this year. Every distribution ground is filled with peals of merry laughter. This laughter will yield additional one million tons of grain next year, I'm sure.

"You can see heaps of compost on every field and we are told that more tractors will come to us from Kiyang. So, we are now in high spirits.

"We Party members will lead the van in carrying out the task set by you without fail."

The leader was very much pleased.

Grandpa Om wanted to repay the leader for his favours by his own labour, by increasing rice production. True to his words, he worked hard. He even vied with young people in weeding. Seeing him weeding along the furrows with a swift movement of his hoe, one would think as if all the vigor of youth had been restored to him.

When he was assigned to the task of tending cows, he took part in pulling out rice-seedlings at odd moments. He also bred as many pigs and fowls as others and presented People's Army unit with the hogs he had raised.

Grandpa Om was such a hard-working man but he was least satisfied.

He influenced his wife, sons and daughters so that they might share his thinking and work more faithfully.

The heart of Grandpa Om, a Party member, was always burning with a firm resolve to be infinitely loyal to the leader and repay him for his favours by devoting everything of his family.

He strove to implant his unalterable belief in the minds of his sons, the belief that it is an invariable principle of life to unconditionally uphold and carry out the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the Party.

A few years ago, Om Jong Hak, the third son, who was then working at the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute, called on his father.

Om Jong Hak told his father that he was assigned to a new important and urgent task in addition to the study of mathematics he was majoring in. Then he confessed that he was afraid lest he should be equal to the task.

Grandpa Om could not fully understand what his son meant. But guessing that his son

was not firm in his resolve to carry out the leader's teaching, he reproached him: "I do not know all that you are doing, but it seems to me that your way of thinking is wrong. You aren't a born mathematician, are you? It's the result of hard study. If the new task is more important than your mathematics, you must study harder, 10 or 20 times, if necessary, for it so that you will live up to the leader's expectation."

Om Jong Hak who was then with the Study Room for the Methodology of Higher Education of the above-mentioned institute had the task of writing the "Standards of Institute Management." The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had propounded the principles of socialist pedagogy in an original way and, to embody them, instructed universities and colleges to write standards of their management to regularize and standardize their work. In order to carry out this teaching, the institute had entrusted Om Jong Hak with the task.

Om Jong Hak was a well-known mathematician but he was distrustful of himself in lines other than his own.

But his father's advice gave him confidence and he was firmly determined to brave the worst and unconditionally carry out any task set by the leader by all means.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"...There should not be such a practice as bargaining in the fulfilment of the Party's lines and policies and the tasks set by the Party. They must be unconditionally accepted and executed."

Om Jong Hak thought: "If a Party member says 'Yes' when he is assigned with an easy task, but 'No', with a difficult one, complaining of unfavourable conditions, he is not worthy of a Party member."

From then on, he studied with renewed resolve the principle of socialist pedagogy and

devoted everything in his power for the "Standards of Institute Management."

Sparing every second, he put his heart and soul into his work. He wrote down one word after another with a loyal heart like an enthusiastic sculptor carves letters in solid rock. And at last he succeeded in publishing the "Standards of Institute Management under Socialism" (in three volumes) which brilliantly embodies the great educational thought of the leader.

This revolutionary trait of unconditionally carrying through the leader's teachings to the end and fervent loyalty to him are common to all the members of Grandpa Om's family, and they are brought into fuller play as days go by.

His family all consider it as the greatest honour to live only for the sake of the leader and to willingly sacrifice their lives for the execution of his teachings. This is the very thought that is burning in the inmost part of the hearts of Grandpa Om and his family members.

Last February, the unexpected death of Om Jong Hak, a famous mathematician, brought the whole family of Grandpa Om together.

Om Jong Hak died of an incurable disease while carrying out his revolutionary task and preparing a thesis for a doctorate.

Grandpa Om did not break his heart from the sad event. He even saw that none of his family members should show weak heart. He arranged funeral ceremony as required by our age of revolution.

He took out before his sons and grandsons the letter of commendation and present sent to the deceased by the leader and told them to work harder to make up what Om Jong Hak had left unfinished and accelerate socialist construction. Then he proposed to each of his

(Continued on page 38.)



"The Blossoming Village"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The process of building socialism and communism is one of revolutionizing all the members of society—workers, peasants and intellectuals—a process of doing away with all class distinctions by transforming the whole of society on the working-class pattern." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, pp. 567-68.)

In the revolutionization and working-classization of all members of society, which was propounded by the leader, that of the peasants

holds an important place.

The Korean feature film "The Blossoming Village," a People's Prize Winner, depicts the process of this work with graphic presentation and artistic skills.

The film begins with the scene of a journalist on a visit to a co-op farm village talking with Byong Chol, vice-chairman of the farm's management board, and Suk Hi, director of a kindergarten.

Suk Hi is lost in deep thought a while as if reflecting on the remote past before she starts retelling her story. The scene shifts to the fields of the co-operative in 1959,

ten years ago, right after the completion of agricultural co-operation.

Villagers are working joyously on the field under the cloudless sky, appreciating the worth of their labour. A young man, driving a tractor along the road across the field, runs his machine over the framed covers of rice-seedling beds laid on the roadside.

The young driver is Byong Gi. He always dreams of a flashy city life and does not put his heart and soul into farming work. He often has his own way. He is insincere in the organizational life of the Democratic Youth League. At times, he takes naps on the grassplots or goes fishing while others are working.

Around this time, his elder brother, Byong Chol, comes home, having wound up his service in the People's Army.

Byong Chol takes a job as chief of a sub-workteam in the co-operative.

He sets an example of diligence and persuades his younger brother to devote himself to farming and take an active part in the activities of the Democratic Youth League.

Suk Hi, for her part, as the chairwoman of the Democratic Youth League branch in the co-operative, strives to lead Byong Gi into a better way.

Demobbed Byong Chol comes home, with a great ambition to devote himself to rural construction





Old man Yong Sam, dogged egoist, refuses So Bun Nyo's request to give her a piggy

One day, she happens to sit face to face with Byong Gi who has called on her and asked for a DYL certificate of his removal, declaring that he made up his mind to move to a city. She tells him, "The US imperialists, our enemy, watch for a chance to pounce upon us.... But you care only for yourself and want to leave your work place. We can't let you go your way."

Thanks to the persistent efforts of Byong Chol and Suk Hi, Byong Gi reforms himself little by little. But an unexpected thing happens to him; his father, Yong Sam, negotiates marriage against his will. This troubles Byong Gi's mind.

The old man Yong Sam is a dogged egoist.

He is more concerned with his domestic affairs than the work of the co-op and values his own property dearer than the co-op's. It is also out of his selfish motive that he urges his son Byong Gi to marry a girl he had never seen.

Byong Gi grows hot and, not minding the busiest farming season, goes to the county seat on a bicycle to find a new job.

When Byong Gi comes back home, Byong Chol gives him a sharp scolding, saying: "I fought Yankees for three years. Do you think it was for idlers in the rear like you?" At this Byong Gi flings the door open and out he goes to disappear into the pouring rain. Byong Chol, too, goes out to call him back. He finds out Byong Gi under a tall pine tree. He presses his younger brother to his breast and tells him about the miserable lot of their parents in the past and their present happy life. And he offers counsel to him, explaining how young folks in the village should work and live in order to repay the boundlessly warm affection of the fatherly leader who has brought them today's happy life.

Byong Gi feels a deep remorse for what he has done.

He at last turns over a new leaf. He applies himself closely to farming and becomes active in the DYL organizational life.

But his father does not break himself of obsolete ideas. He is unwilling even to make a contribution of a few pieces of lumber for laying a kindergarten playground, which his sons have suggested. He scolds them for lack of love for their family property.

Byong Chol and his wife and Byong Gi (now reformed beyond recognition) tirelessly persuade their father to place the collective's interests above his own.

One day, while ploughing dry fields Byong Gi chances upon a strange pot. He finds land books and credit documents inside it. These turn out to be belonged to the landlord Hwang who fled to south Korea immediately after liberation.

That night the old man Yong Sam calls his family members to his side. Putting before him the credit documents, one of which bears his own name, he begins to relate the bitter past of his family—the tragic death of his father who worked all his life for the landlord; the hard lot of his wife who died grievously at the water mill of the landlord while drudging at her work to pay back the debt her family owed to him for the cost of funeral of her father-in-law; and so on.

The sad story moves Byong Chol and his younger brother to tears. They speak to their father in earnest: "Father, you ought to revenge yourself upon the cursed enemy. Yet you seem not to be resolved to do so. You still keep your selfish ideas. Why don't you give

them up? You'd better get rid of them. It's not too late even now. When everyone takes an active part in making the country strong and rich, helping and pulling each other forward as taught by the leader, we can defeat Yankees and save our compatriots in south Korea at an early date."

Now Yong Sam sincerely repents of having stuck to obsolete ideas. He improves gradually and works faithfully as befits the master of the co-op farm. He is seen gathering crops in the field even in midnight when others are asleep, and carrying all the lumber in his possession to the kindergarten in an ox-cart.

The scene of the story now returns to what it started with.

At the yard of the handsome kindergarten in the co-operative farm the journalist is talking with Byong Chol, vice-chairman of the co-op farm's management board, and his wife, and Byong Gi, head of a mechanizing work-team, and Suk Hi, his wife and director of the kindergarten, and the old man Yong Sam, a model co-op farmer.

"To follow the example of the working class," he says, "we must revolutionize ourselves, our families, work-teams and sub-workteams, so that our village may be tinted with red flowers all over. This will help revolutionize the whole country and wage a more vigorous struggle for national reunification and communism."

His last, ringing words full

of meaning strike the keynote of the film.

Though it takes such a serious social problem as its ideological content, the film maintains throughout a bright and jovial tone full of humours and romantic episodes.

The music expressing national sentiments to the full and the high skill of presentation—these are another factor contributing to the artistic success of the film.

For its ideological and artistic value, the feature film "The Blossoming Village" adds much to firmly arming our working people with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to revolutionizing and working-classing them.

Old man Yong Sam repents of his wrong through the recollection of his bitter past and advice of his sons



Conclusion of Peace Agreement—Prerequisite to Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification

In March last the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to conclude a peace agreement with the United States.

This proposal is an embodiment of the great Juche idea, the idea of independence, and it is an absolutely correct proposition for solving the reunification question by the internal forces of the nation on the principle of independence free from any outside interference.

The Korean reunification question is that of taking back the territory from the foreign aggressors and establishing national sovereignty throughout the country. It must be therefore settled independently by the Korean people themselves and peacefully free from any foreign interference.

Prerequisite is necessary to the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In our letter sent to US Congress in the name of the Supreme People's Assembly, we proposed talks on the question of concluding a peace agreement with the United States which, among other things, will stipulate that both sides shall not invade the other side and shall discontinue arms rein-

forcement and arms race, that the United States shall not meddle in Korea's internal affairs or obstruct its reunification and shall withdraw US troops occupying south Korea and that our country shall not be made a military base or operational base of any foreign country after the withdrawal of US troops."

As long as there remain aggressive foreign troops in our country, it is impossible to settle the reunification problem independently and peacefully. Eloquent proof of this is furnished by the tragic history of division which has lasted nearly 30 years now.

The bisection of our homogeneous nation with a long history is entirely due to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists; the prolonged territorial division is also attributable to the tension created between the north and south by the US imperialist policy of aggression and interference.

Prerequisite to the independent principle of national reunification is to put an end to US imperialist occupation and aggression in south Korea.

The independent national reunification means to solve the reunification question by the Korean people themselves on the principle of national self-determination in accord with their will and interests.

The principle of national self-determination cannot be applied and the will and interests of the nation are violated under foreign aggressors' occupation and interference.

This is a truth confirmed by history.

The US imperialist occupation of south Korea and policy of aggression are the root cause of Korea's division and all misfortunes of our people.

The US imperialists are obstructing our country's reunification in every way, instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in south Korea to perpetuate the division.

The independent, peaceful reunification of the country cannot be realized as long as the US imperialist aggressors occupy south Korea and their aggression and interference continue.

Only with the removal of the military confrontation and tension between the north and south, the country's peaceful reunification is possible.

The confrontation of vast armed forces between the north and south is a main factor menacing peace in Korea and the cause of misunderstanding and mistrust.

The US imperialists supply the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with new-type weapons, operational equipment and war materials and frantically instigate them to provocations against us.

This constitutes a serious threat to peace in our country and a big obstacle to the peaceful reunification.

The most urgent and fundamental task for the improvement of the north-south relations and the peaceful national reunification is to remove tension between the north and south and secure a lasting peace in our country.

A peaceful reunification is impossible without tackling this fundamental problem.

There is no real legal guarantee of peace in Korea at present.

The Armistice Agreement concluded more than 20 years ago has been trampled down

by the US imperialists and it has aged now.

The DPRK Government has made every effort to replace the Armistice Agreement with a durable peace agreement and had talks with the south Korean authorities in order to eliminate the tension between the north and south and facilitate the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

The south Korean authorities, however, turned down all our proposals and answered our sincere efforts with provocations each time at the bidding and instigation of the US imperialists.

This shows that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have neither intention to conclude a peace agreement nor ability to do so.

The world knows well that it is not the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique but the commander of the US occupation troops who commands the south Korean puppet army and controls all its means of war.

That is why the DPRK proposed to conclude a peace agreement with the United States which has real power to conclude the agreement and a signatory to the Armistice Agreement.

Our peace agreement proposal fully mirrors the obtaining situation and the demand of the independent, peaceful reunification; and it is a fair proposal acceptable to anyone desirous of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

It is also a most reasonable and just proposal which will contribute greatly to Asian and world peace.

The world peace-loving people, therefore, warmly support it and strongly demand that the United States reply to it with sincerity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If the US authorities eventually turn down our just proposal, they will clearly reaffirm to the world that US imperialism is the most shameless aggressor who violates our people's sovereignty and hampers Korean reunification and is the heinous enemy

of peace."

The US imperialists have not yet given any affirmative answer to our proposal, but rather instigate the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to hinder our proposal from being realized in order to perpetuate their occupation of south Korea.

Rejecting our proposal, the US imperialists are more zealous in preparations for the armed invasion of the northern half of the Republic and incite the Pak Jung Hi military gang to military provocations against us and to the brutal suppression of the south Korean people fighting for democracy and national reunification.

They also reinforce their aggressive troops and the south Korean puppet army, while shipping in military equipment.

Recently the US imperialists decided to give, in the coming fiscal year, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique 65 per cent more military "aid" than in the current fiscal year.

All this clearly shows that they are not interested in peace in Korea and her independent, peaceful reunification but in perpetuation of Korea's division and maintenance of their colonial domination over south Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's "non-aggression pact" overture also reveals fully the vicious scheme of the US imperialists to block our proposal and fix our country's division.

The overture based on the script prepared by the US imperialists is but a shameful move which envisages no measures for peace in Korea and her reunification.

(Continued from page 32)
family members to make a resolve.

"The third son has gone, but look, how many flowers have blossomed in our family under the care of the Party? If one or two flowers bore fruit of loyalty yesterday, let us now make all of our flowers bear a big fruit of loyalty each!"

Saying this, Grandpa Om expressed his

It is quite ridiculous that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with no real power, the out-and-out yesmen of the US imperialists, talk about concluding a "pact" with us. And such thing is not worth discussing.

The US imperialists will gain nothing from their wicked designs and tricks. They will only reveal their aggressive nature.

The attitude towards our proposal is a touchstone showing whether or not the United States hopes for peace in Korea and her independent, peaceful reunification.

If they want Korea's independent, peaceful reunification, the US imperialists cannot turn down our fair and reasonable peace agreement proposal.

If they do not want negotiation directly with us, they must stop meddling in our internal affairs and pull their aggression troops out of south Korea. Then the Korean people will solve the Korean reunification question peacefully for themselves in accord with their will and desire.

Our people will, as ever, fight resolutely to attain the peaceful reunification of the country for themselves free from any outside interference.

The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will in no way block the struggle of our people for accomplishing the sacred cause of the nation; and their desperate endeavours will only hasten their doom.

The day is sure to come when our people will lead the happiest life in one great family on this land of 3,000 *ri* as an independent and creative nation.

Kang Hak Sun

firm resolve to fight to the last in defence of the land.

He was followed by his sons and grandsons, who declared their fixed determination. Their plain words well reflected the ardent desire of the family to remain loyal to the leader through generations, devoting all their energy and lives for it.

U Hang Son

A SLEDGE-HAMMER BLOW TO ANTI-COMMUNIST FANATICS!

(This is an article reprinted from the 77th issue, 1974, of "Hyokmyong Chonson," organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification—Ed.)

Pak Jung Hi is hell-bent on the permanent division of the country, against the nation's desire for reunification. His anti-communist frenzy has recently marked its climax, it is the most desperate since the country's bisection into the north and south.

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the Korean war US imperialism, the main force of aggression and war, started on June 25, 1950 to impose upon our nation the greatest-ever calamities and horrors, the fascist clique herded hundreds of thousands of citizens in the "May 16 Square" on the Yoi-do Delta for an "anti-communist rally." But the traitor Pak Jung Hi was not content with this large-scale "anti-communist" campaign.

At Chongwadae, his official residence, he went off into the acutest "anti-communist" hysteria.

He openly declared that "communism is the source of crimes on earth" and, therefore, they "cannot coexist with the Communists" and retorted that "we cannot tolerate the Communists in the north," though they are of the same blood and so "we should fight them down for survival."

These violent remarks only serve to expose themselves to the world how far the mania of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi band whose principle is anti-communism and whose aim is permanent national division has gone. The arch traitor's utterances are a traitorous public announcement that they would not continue the dialogue any longer with the Communists and would oppose peaceful reunification, totally trampling down the July 4 North-South Joint Statement which solemnly declared the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity; they are brazen-faced, shameless remarks which

fully revealed the traitorous nature of the bellicose element.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi, violating the three principles, the great charter for national reunification, from the very beginning, openly stated that they cannot coexist with the Communists in the north, the other party of the dialogue and reunification, and that they should defeat communism. That is why the whole nation brands him as a wicked splittist trampling down its desire for reunification and fanning confrontation with the north, a dirty traitor to the nation betraying the interests of the country and the nation for his own wealth and luxury, a heinous warlike element disturbing peace and seeking to impose on the nation another fratricidal war and as a south Korean replica of Hitler, the notorious anti-communist fascist, who caused enormous calamities to mankind.

It is not fortuitous that Pak Jung Hi, an out-and-out anti-communist element, has raised the violent whirlwind of anti-communist frenzy these days.

In fact, the great Juche idea fathered by the savior of the nation Comrade Kim Il Sung, a philosophic thought calling for loving people and treasuring them most, is firmly gripping the hearts of more and more people and spreading rapidly in south Korea with an irresistible force.

Because the idea's inherent influence has increased rapidly and the socialist north guided by the Juche idea has grown strong and its international prestige has risen, an increasing number of south Korean people respect the leader, believe in the Juche idea and long for the north, which no force on earth can check.

Every day witnesses the Kimilsungists, the Communists, who make the Juche idea their creed in life and fight along the path pointed out by the idea, increase in their

number. As even the Pak Jung Hi clique frankly admit, it is a trend and a general phenomenon in south Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi gang are hell-bent on permanent national bisection, fascistization, dependence upon foreign forces and traitorous acts, so that they have been forsaken by the nation and the world people and reduced to detestable international orphans. They see their doom in the formidable tide in the age of Juche and make every desperate effort to destroy the might of the Juche idea and escape from their impending doom.

Pak Jung Hi has reduced south Korea to a dark land where people have become victims of money and fascism and their dignity is trampled underfoot. Notwithstanding this, he stole the proposition of the philosophy of loving man and shamelessly blabbed that "I think human being is the most precious in the world," in a desperate effort to stop the people from following the Juche idea, an idea of valuing man most, and to save themselves from the worst crisis.

This caricaturable lie is perfectly enough to show how outrageous this traitor's anti-communist racket is.

With no guiding philosophy and idea, the Pak Jung Hi band declared anti-communism as the "mental mainstay of liberal democracy" and reorganized the "Republican Party" into an anti-communist body. And they went the length of maliciously slandering that "communism is the source of crimes on earth."

The recent outrageous anti-communist racket of the Pak Jung Hi clique on the verge of ruin glaringly proves that they look on anti-communism as the only way to escape from the worst crisis and remain in power indefinitely and crazily seek confrontation with the north and "unification by prevailing over communism."

Anti-communism is the basis of all the "policies" and "activities" of the Pak Jung Hi gang.

They seek permanent partition under the pretext of anti-communism, commit a fascist outrage of murder in the name of anti-communism, amass wealth and live in luxury and betray the country and the nation under the excuse of anti-communism and seek another war against the communist north under the slogan of anti-communism.

Anti-communism pursued under the mani-

pulation of US imperialism is the life line of the Pak Jung Hi clique; it is a "panacea" they have so far applied to justify all their gravest-ever crimes against the national history and the will of the people.

On account of the frantic anti-communist racket, the situation on the Korean peninsula has become as acute as what it had been before the north-south dialogue and borders on another June 25 war now.

The reality shows convincingly that as long as there remain such slaughterers of people as the Pak Jung Hi clique, the anti-communist maniacs, reunification, the burning desire of our nation, democracy and peace cannot be attained.

How can those Koreans desirous of the reunification of the country whose division has lasted three decades, and of democracy and peace tolerate the outfit of Pak Jung Hi, the unmatched traitor to the nation in history, dashing the hopes of all the populace ruthlessly with their anti-communist frenzy?

The national history calls for dealing a sledge-hammer blow to the anti-communist fanatics who are opposed to reunification, democracy and peace; the reality requires fighters and patriots to entomb the bigots as quickly as possible.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification solemnly declares that it is necessary to overthrow without delay the band of Pak Jung Hi, the chief anti-communist, who have totally trampled down the three principles of national reunification, the milestone for reunification, and the North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles, and strongly calls upon all the democratic and patriotic forces to unite and rise in a sacred national-salvation struggle against Pak Jung Hi.

All the patriotic-minded people in south Korea should unite under the flag unfurled by the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the vanguard detachment, valiantly struggling for the revolution for reunification under the banner of great Kimilsungism. They thereby should bury the anti-communist elements headed by Pak Jung Hi, establish on their tombs an independent, democratic coalition government aspiring after reunification and thus facilitate reunification as fast as possible.

This is our pressing task given by the national history.

The Third World Is a Powerful Force in Charge of Struggle to Establish New International Relations

The third world is a new-emerging force which has appeared on the historical scene and a powerful revolutionary force of our times confronting imperialism.

The appearance of the third world on the historical arena as a powerful independent political force is an epoch-making event of great significance in the development of history and revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution, said:

"The time has already gone never to return when the old imperialist aggressive forces could freely control the destiny of the world and the time has come when the united new-emerging force taking the road of national liberation and independence exerts a daily-growing influence upon the development of the international relations."

The third world's appearance on the international arena and new changes in the international relations furnish clear proof of the victorious advance of the Juche idea, the idea of independence, which is the great revolutionary banner of our times, and of its great vitality.

The idea of independence is based on the great Juche idea which came into being as a reflection of the new stage of development of world history and its essential requirements; and it meets the cardinal demands of the Juche idea. It is a principal factor which determines the direction of the forward movement of our times.

Today, no nation or people wants to be sub-

jugated by others or allows its dignity to be trampled underfoot.

Realizing more and more keenly that only with independence a nation can have its honour and can achieve genuine sovereignty and prosperity, an increasing number of peoples are struggling more dynamically to win back their independence from the imperialists and colonialists.

The idea of independence is the idea of our times, the firm faith of the third world peoples and other peoples of our era. It inspires them to struggle for independence and progress. The struggle for independence is the main content of the internal and external activities of the third world countries and peoples and a dominant trend in the international political and economic lives.

The third world peoples, who vigorously advance under the uplifted banner of independent idea, are fighting to break up the old order in the international relations, the order of subjugation and inequality, established by the imperialists, which is a link in the whole chain of the cursed colonial system which forced slavery upon them in the past. They have won the historic national-liberation struggle and achieved political independence and exercise national sovereignty internally, and externally have restored the right to independent diplomacy, establish diplomatic and other relations with other countries on the principle of independence and equality and exercise their sovereignty and struggle to defend their national dignity and

justice of mankind in the world political arena.

The old order in the international relations and in the solution of the international issues is a product and legacy of the colonialist system under which imperialism held the monopoly sway over the world and had it under its thumb and freely oppressed and plundered the nations on the vast three continents. The old order in the international relations served as a major lever for the imperialists' domination, control, exploitation and plunder of the small and poor nations; it was marked by extreme inequality.

The growth of the international revolutionary forces proved a heavy blow to the old order in the international relations after World War II. But there was no radical change in the old order of the international relations which is based on domination and inequality. This is amply proved by the fact that the UN has been under the control of US imperialism, contrary to the principles of its Charter. Unjust UN resolutions on Korea were adopted, the helmet of the "UN forces" was put on the US imperialist forces who unleashed the war of aggression in Korea and their brigandish aggressive acts were "legalized."

In the economic relations, too, the international order has so far been maintained in favour of the imperialist powers.

The old order in the international relations and in the solution of the international problems runs counter to the world trend of our times toward independent development; it does not accord particularly with the desire and aspiration of the third world peoples. The old order is an intolerable fetter to the third world peoples who are desirous of accomplishing the cause of national-liberation revolution and social progress by consolidating their national independence and sovereignty and by attaining national prosperity and progress; and it constitutes a very harmful obstacle to their forward movement.

The old order does not conform to the world balance of forces today. Ours is an era when the revolutionary forces prevail over the reactionary forces. In particular this is an era marked by the unprecedented growth of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world and the decline of imperialism as the result of the historic triumph of the national-liberation movement. The third world peoples, once oppressed and humiliated, exploited and plundered, have appeared as the makers of history, formed a great new-emerging political force and confront the imperialist reactionaries.

The masters of the world are the peoples of all the countries of the world and international issues affect the common destiny and interests of mankind. Therefore, all the countries and nations of the world must be completely equal in their solution. The change, reform and readjustment of the established order in the international relations and in the solution of international problems is a fully ripe and urgent question awaiting solution.

The emergence of the third world in the theatre of history as a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times and as an invincible new-emerging political force is a reliable guarantee for the solution of the question. The third world countries account for the overwhelming majority of the world population and are possessed of a vast territory and rich resources; they have vital interests in the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and strong desire and ambition for accomplishing the cause.

The third world is one of the honourable forces in charge of the historic struggle for changing the old order in the international relations established by the imperialists-colonialists to maintain their domination and for establishing a new order in the international relations, an order in the solution of international problems which is beneficial to

all the world peoples.

The struggle of the third world peoples for changing the old international relations is the most sacred, righteous struggle to attain complete national independence and independent development in all fields; it is a major component of continued revolution aimed at raising the national-liberation revolution to a higher stage of struggle.

This struggle is also a battle for strengthening the world anti-imperialist forces and completely cutting the life line of imperialism and colonialism; it is a powerful struggle which makes it possible to turn the international balance of forces more in favour of the revolution and to radically strengthen the trend of our times toward independent development.

It is no doubt that when this struggle of the third world countries and peoples makes a triumphant advance, the principles of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in others' internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit will be observed in the relations among the countries of the world, the international relations become sound and solid ones based on independence, the progress of mankind be promoted and durable peace be attained.

The US-led imperialists who are uneasy and nervous about the active struggle of the third world and its growing influence on the international arena are working cunningly to halt them.

In particular, they, employing the crafty double-dealing tactics, are intensifying their aggression and intervention in the third world countries, a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force in our age. They try to bring some countries to their knees with counterrevolutionary violence, while penetrating into other countries under the guise of "helper" and "friend."

This requires the third world peoples to intensify the struggle against defenders of the old order in the international relations.

In order to fulfil their historical mission in this struggle, they must advance vigorously along the road of independence, self-reliance and self-defence to build up their political, economic and military strength, and thus get free from neo-colonialist yoke and provide against any imperialist aggression.

The solidarity of the third world peoples is a reliable guarantee of victory in this struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The militant solidarity and close bonds of the peoples of the third world, which accounts for an overwhelming majority of the world population and which is possessed of a vast territory and inexhaustible natural resources, constitute an invincible force tremendously strengthening the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world, exacerbating the general crisis of imperialism and smashing its acts of aggression and intervention."

The solidarity and joint struggle are the most powerful weapon in the hands of the third world peoples.

Upholding the banner of the great idea of independence, the third world peoples are taking the road of independence, self-support and self-reliance, hewing out their own destiny for themselves.

Their strong militant solidarity, close bonds and joint struggle constitute a dependable factor which makes it possible to successfully destroy the old order in the international relations.

Our people regard it as their lofty internationalist duty to actively support and encourage the national-liberation movement and revolutionary struggle of the third world peoples and their struggle for abolishing the old international political and economic relations.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, carry on the joint struggle against all manner of aggressions and interventions of the imperialists and colonialists, in firm unity



Mt. Myohyang-san

Mt. Myohyang-san is one of the four noted mountains in Korea. It stands on the borders of three provinces—North and South Pyongan and Chagang. It is 130-odd km. round and some 30 km. long both from east to west and from north to south.

It has been called Myohyang-san for its beautiful scenery and its fragrant air. It boasts of numerous craggy peaks; its summit

is Piro-bong peak 1,909 metres above the sea level. There are many falls including the Kuchung-pokpo (Nine-stage Waterfall) and the Pison-pokpo (Flying-fairies Waterfall).

There grow more than 400 species of plants and over 200 species of trees. Among them are a number of medicinal herbs including wild *Insam*.

There live more than 120 kinds

of birds and animals including musk deer. Many mineral springs are to be found; crystal-clear streams are alive with more than 20 kinds of fishes.

The mountain has also a number of cultural relics and rare natural monuments. There were the Pohyon-sa Temple (built in 1043) world-famous for its architecture and sculpture, the Sangwon-am Hermitage and 360 other temples and hermitages. But most of them were destroyed by the barbarous bombings of the US imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War and there now remain only 20-odd temples and hermitages including the Pohyon-sa Temple and Sangwon-am Hermitage and some ruins of temples and stone pagodas and monuments.

Southwest of the mountain are many grottoes; Tongryong-gul or Dragon Den and Paekryongdae-gul or Hundred-peaks Grotto are known to the world as "underground Mts. Kumgang".

It also has a rich gold deposit. Once some people insisted on mining gold there, but the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung opposed it, saying that the mining would pollute the scenic mountain. And he instructed to turn it into a modern recreation centre.

The mountain was a pleasure-ground for the exploiting classes and Japs before liberation, but now it has a holiday home for working people, a mountaineering camp for pupils and students and sightseeing tourist facilities.

Thanks to the profound solicitude of the fatherly leader, our working people go there to have a pleasant time at state expense.

Mt. Myohyang-san in the morning



with the third world peoples, and strongly support and encourage their revolutionary struggle.

Under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence the third world peoples will strengthen unity and wage a stubborn struggle. They thereby will chase out the imperialists and colonialists and surely build new,

free, peaceful, independent and prosperous Asia, Africa and Latin America and destroy the old international relations set up by the imperialists and colonialists and establish new and fair international relations guaranteeing complete equality and independence.

Ho Hun Ik

Economic and Cultural Infiltration—a Lever of Japanese Reactionaries for Overseas Aggression

The imperialists start their political and military invasion of other countries with economic and cultural penetration. This is a stereotyped method they employ.

The Japanese reactionaries apply this very method in establishing and expanding their foothold for aggression in Asia and the rest of the world.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With the foul design for overseas expansion, the Japanese reactionaries are swaggering about everywhere around the world with impunity, under the cloak of 'peace' and 'aid'; they are intensifying their economic and cultural infiltration of countries in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. Pretending to be 'friends' of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples, they are craftily manoeuvring to dampen the anti-imperialist struggle and disorganize the anti-imperialist front of the people of these regions." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 494.)

In invading other countries, the Japanese reactionaries control them economically through large commodity and capital export under the cloak of "aid"; and benumb the peoples' anti-imperialist, independent spirit through intensified ideological and cultural penetration.

Their economic and cultural penetration

goes ahead on a full scale now and covers vast areas of the world.

It is most intensified in south Korea and Southeast Asia, because they are near to Japan geographically, are of great military-strategic importance, are abundant in mineral resources and they provide a commodity market and field for export of capital.

Through economic and cultural penetration of south Korea the cunning Japanese reactionaries seek to restore their old position of colonial ruler and convert it into a spring-board for invasion of the whole of Korea and the Asian continent.

After the conclusion of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" Japanese monopoly capital began openly to infiltrate into south Korea in the forms of "credit," "direct and joint investments" and so on under the pretense of "economic co-operation" and exerts a great influence on south Korea in political, economic and cultural fields. Its "direct and joint investments" swelled 22.5 times in 1969 over 1965 and far exceed the US investment. It sells surplus goods dear to south Korea and takes away raw materials paying cheap and gains enormous profits.

Its control over south Korea's economy is increasingly tightened and south Korea is turning into its commodity market and source of raw materials.

The Japanese reactionaries also intensify

economic penetration of Southeast Asia.

They, taking advantages of economic difficulties in some Southeast Asian countries, are increasing the export of capital in the forms of "government credit," "direct investment" and "joint enterprise" to seize the economic arteries of these countries; and attach political strings to their "economic aid" to other newly-born independent states to turn them to the right and wrest them from the anti-imperialist front.

Japanese monopoly capital plunders Southeast Asian countries of enormous minerals in the name of "joint exploitation" and makes goods of them and sells them to those countries and obtains huge profits.

The result of its economic infiltration is that a number of countries in Southeast Asia are flooded with Japanese goods and their economies are eaten into by Japanese monopoly capital.

Now the Japanese reactionaries stretch their claws of aggression to the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

In the name of "development" and "aid", they have set up agencies for overseas expansion in many African countries and are plundering raw materials.

Under the pretext of "international co-operation," they have penetrated into Latin-American countries and established economic footholds. More than 200 monopolies have sister concerns in Latin-American countries by which to plunder their wealth.

In this way, Japanese monopoly capital is fattening and tightly controls the economies of many countries through its economic penetration.

The Japanese reactionaries are intensifying ideological and cultural penetration.

Under the cloak of "friends," they penetrate into Asian, African and Latin-American countries to foster pro-Japanese sentiments,

spread Japanese fashions and way of life and national nihilism, paralyze the people's national and class consciousness, and lay an ideological groundwork for aggression.

To pave the way for ideological and cultural penetration they send "overseas youth service corps", "teachers" and "technicians" into those countries to spread Japanese fashions and way of life through erotic novels and other publications.

They penetrate into south Korea, the first target of their overseas aggression, crying for "good neighbourhood and friendship." Every year tens of thousands of their scouts penetrate into the press, education and other cultural domains. They flood reactionary publications and films into south Korea to diffuse decadent bourgeois fashions and way of life, and call for "anti-communism" and foster pro-Japanese sentiments through news agencies and radio.

As a result of the Japanese ideological and cultural infiltration, Japanese fashions and way of life, plus corrupt Yankee culture, prevail in south Korea now and pro-Japanese sentiments and flunkeyism towards Japan corrode the spiritual world of the people.

The Japanese reactionaries are intensifying economic and cultural infiltration to materialize overseas expansion. This is the inevitable outcome of the rapid fattening of Japanese monopoly capital, its wild design for overseas aggression and the weakness of the Japanese economy.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is an immutable law of imperialism that when monopoly capital expands at home, it takes the course of foreign aggression. Japanese monopoly capital has already swelled to the fullest and re-established its supremacy. The Japanese militarist policy of rearmament and overseas expansion is being carried out

precisely on the basis of the revival of Japanese monopoly capital and its hegemony." (Ibid., p. 494.)

With the backing of US imperialism, Japanese monopoly capital revived and has swelled rapidly. As a result, the concentration and accumulation of production and capital have highly developed in Japan. Monopolies making up less than 0.2 per cent of companies in Japan account for more than 70 per cent of the total capital of all companies. Five monopolies control 70 to 90 per cent of the production of such major goods as pig iron, automobiles, copper and aluminium.

Japanese economy now suffers from over-production crisis—depression of production and increasing dead stock of goods. Inflow of US monopoly capital and goods aggravates Japanese monopoly capital's crisis.

The Japanese reactionaries find a way out of such economic crisis in the militarization of the economy and an intensified overseas expansion for "stable markets."

Another reason for intensified overseas expansion is the weakness of the Japanese economy.

Japan is an island country, very short of resources, so that she has imported almost all raw materials of industry from other countries. In recent years the problem of raw materials has become very serious.

Now she imports 100 per cent of bauxite, nickeliferous ore, uranite, rock phosphate, cotton, wool and crude rubber, 99.7 per cent of petroleum, 97 per cent of iron ore and 80 per cent of salt.

Since capitalist development, therefore, Japanese monopoly capital has met the shortage of raw materials, funds and food through overseas aggression, and is now bustling

about the world after raw materials like a hungry wolf.

Still another reason why the Japanese reactionaries attach great importance to economic and cultural penetration in overseas expansion is to dampen the ever-mounting anti-Japanese sentiment of the world people, especially the Asian people, and destroy the anti-imperialist front and attain their aggressive end without difficulty.

Their economic and cultural penetration is the outcome of the expansion of Japanese monopoly capital; it is a more cunning means employed for overseas aggression under the new historical condition.

But, by no means can they accomplish their dirty aggressive end.

Asia, Africa and Latin America today are not Asia, Africa and Latin America yesterday where the imperialists could lord it over the peoples and exploit and plunder them at will.

Now the tri-continental peoples neither want foreign domination nor allow others to trample down their national dignity.

An increasing number of countries are taking the road of independence. This is an irresistible trend of the times.

It is glaringly proved by the fact that in south Korea, Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia, Africa and Latin America the anti-Japanese sentiment is mounting and the struggle against the economic and cultural penetration by the Japanese reactionaries is gaining momentum with every passing day.

The Japanese reactionaries must look squarely at the trend of the times and developments and behave discreetly.

If they continue overseas aggression, disregarding this warning, they will gain nothing but their bitter end therefrom.

Somalia Advances under the Banner of Self-reliance

The Somali people significantly greet the fifth anniversary of the victorious revolution, their national holiday.

The victorious revolution in Somalia and the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Somalia on October 21, 1969 marked a milestone in the history of the Somali people.

The victorious revolution placed the Somali people in a position to build a new life as the real masters of the country.

Since the triumphant revolution the Somali people, under the correct leadership of the Supreme Revolutionary Council headed by Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, have striven to build a new society, smashing the desperate subversive and sabotaging activities of the imperialists and the reactionaries at home and firmly upholding national independence from the unshakable anti-imperialist and independent position.

They are now bringing about great socio-economic transformations along socialist lines under the banner of self-reliance. In particular, they are steadily developing the productive forces of the country and working to stabilize and improve their life.

Struggle is afoot to "Somalize" the economy, education, culture and public health service. As a result, the solid foundation of an independent national economy is being laid and education, culture and public health are developing wholesomely in line with the national interests.

Externally the Somali government and people oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism and strongly support the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples for national independence and sovereignty.

All successes achieved by the Somali people in the struggle to build a new, prosperous Somalia, particularly to carry out the five-year economic development plan under the slogan "Iskawa Ugapsho" greatly gladden the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples fighting resolutely for national independence and prosperity under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-

US struggle. They also represent a great contribution to strengthening the unity and forces of the third world peoples.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over all these achievements made by the Somali people and express firm solidarity with their struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all successes achieved by the fraternal Somali people in their endeavours to build a new life, displaying a high revolutionary spirit, and express firm solidarity with their just cause."

The Korean and Somali peoples are closely bound by the bonds of friendship and co-operation because of the community of their historical positions in which they were alike subjected to imperialist-colonialist oppression and plunder and of their aspiration to build prosperous, independent, sovereign states.

The Somali people firmly support and encourage the struggle of the Korean people waged for the socialist construction and the independent, peaceful reunification of their country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people firmly believe that the relations of friendship and co-operation with the fraternal Somali people will continue to strengthen and develop through the common struggle against imperialism and heartily wish them fresh successes in their proud struggle for the prosperity and development of the country under the banner of self-reliance.

Hwang Jong Hun

INSIDE BACK COVER: Rafts float down the Taedong-gang River

BACK COVER: An electric locomotive running through the autumn fields where a bumper year has come



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